INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XVII NO. 120---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 22 1929 ONE ANNA.

Meerut Prisoner Down With Tuberculosis

Muzaffer Ahmed Removed to Hospital and Suddenly Discharged

—:o:—

M. L. C. FORCIBLY HANDCUFFED

Complaint of Interception of Letters and Telegrams of Accused

MEERUT, May 20.

The representative of the Free Press interviewed all the accused in the alleged Conspiracy Case, in the Meerut Jail, with Mr. K. F. Nariman and others. Arrangements for food in the Dehra Dun Jail were the same as at Meerut, and some of the accused are losing their health.

SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Accused Mr. Ghate has lost 14 pounds in weight. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed is suffering from Tuberculosis. He was asked not to sleep with the others, and had been removed to the hospital. All of a sudden, he was discharged from the hospital and kept with the other accused.

FORCIBLY HANDCUFFED.

Mr. Chowdhry Dharamvirsingh, M.L.C., got high fever three days before coming to Meerut. He did not take food for three days, and requested not to be sent to Meerut in this condition. His request was not heeded, and handcuffs were put on him forcibly, which gave him much trouble and inconvenience. He complained to the District Magistrate of Meerut against such treatment.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND COUNCIL

Mr. Dharamvirsingh has received a summons from His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 24th. He wished to know if the Government was willing to give him facilities for attending the Council session.

There was a general complaint among the accused that their letters and telegrams were being intercepted.—Free Press.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF INDIA

—:o:—

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION

A REPORT CONTRADICTED

Bombay, May 21.—With reference to the recent report about the formation of election Committees in Bombay, the Associated Press learns that the proposed association of the commercial and industrial interests of the country has not yet been formally constituted but only a provisional Committee has been formed with Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and Mr. R. P. Masani as Joint Honorary Secretaries.—A. P.

BRADLEY AND SPRATT

—:o:—

ARRANGING FOR COUNSEL FROM LONDON

MEERUT, May 20.

Messrs. Bradley and Spratt, accused in the Meerut conspiracy case, are trying to arrange to secure the services of counsel for defence from London. They have cabled to Solicitor Thompson, 27, Chancery Lane, London, "to send the constitutions and programmes of the League against Imperialism, the Pan Pacific Secreariat, the International Communist International of the Fifth and Sixth World Congresses, all material on Colonial questions and other publication relevant to the complaint in duplicate by air mail through the District Magistrate, Meerut. No material is available here. Consider sending a legal adviser. Inform steps taken."

MR. JALESHWAR PERSHAD RELEASED

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 21.

Mr. Jaleshwar Pershad Singh who was arrested at the Gandhi Ashram at Meerut in connection with Saunder's murder and taken to Lahore on the 18th instant, returned to Meerut last night. It is understood that he was not identified by witnesses and was therefore released.—A. P.

INQUIRIES INTO MEERUT BOMB DISCOVERY CONTINUE

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 21.

Special C. I. D. officers are busy enquiring about the Dharmasala Bomb Find. It has transpired that the officers connected with the enquiry of the Delhi and Shahranpur Bomb Cases, have also come over to Meerut; but no clue has so far been found.—Free Press.

AFRIDIS TO HOLD BIG JIRGAH

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 21.

A big Jirgah of Afrid Tribesmen will meet in Tirah after the Id, to device means to end the present impasse. While one section favours the idea of peace, others seem determined to hold on and make a rigorous seige, and force the Shiahs to starve or surrender.—Free Press.

FINAL NOMINATIONS

The final nominations for the General Election to-day were Sir Martin Conway and Sir Selby-Bigge, Conservatives, Prof. R. S. Conway, (Liberal) and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, for English Combined Universities (two seats.)—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MADRAS, May 21.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M. L. A., Mr. Satyamurti, Dr. Moonje, M. L. A., and several others left for Bombay to-night to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. It is understood that Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress which met yesterday at Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's residence sanctioned Rs. 35,000 for the construction of Tamil Nadu Congress Office.—A. P.

"REDS" CAPTURE CANTON

—:o:—

British Gunboats to the Scene

BRITISHERS WARNED NOT TO LEAVE SHAMEEN

LONDON, May 20.

Shanghai.—It is reported that Kwangsi rebels have captured Canton.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 21.

Canton.—Great suspense prevails here owing to the possible capture and sacking of the city by the "Reds" in the absence of adequate defence. Naval forces landed here from gunboats have erected defences in different parts of the concession. The Britishers have been warned not to leave Shameen which is protected by three British and two French gunboats and two Japanese destroyers.—Reuter.

JAPS WITHDRAW FROM TSANTUNG

—:o:—

LONDON, May 21.

Shanghai.—A message from Tsingtao says that the remaining Japanese troops have withdrawn from Tshantung.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN CHINA

—:o:—

TALES OF CANNIBALISM

LONDON, May 21.

Peking.—That the ravenous population are eating brigands is confirmed by Mr. C. Finlay Andrew's report to China International Famine Relief Commission. Mr. Andrew, who is investigating the famine conditions in Kansu, has received many tales of cannibalism. It has been established that 35 brigands have been either killed or eaten near Chingning. Starvation is attributed to lack of funds in some places and to lack of foodstuffs in most of places.—Reuter.

REVOLT OF YOUTHS

—:o:—

Spanish Authorities Yield

KING'S DECREE TO REOPEN UNIVERSITIES

LONDON, May 20.

Barcelona.—The King has signed a decree authorising the reopening of the Universities since the closing of which there has been growing disconcent epitomised as the "revolt of the youth" with the possibility of the appeal by the intellectuals to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Fleet Street Scare-Mongering

PANICKY TALES FROM INDIA

LONDON, May 20.

"Daily Mail's" Calcutta correspondent telegraphs great scare everywhere in Northern India due to secret movements of the troops personnel and war material throughout Northern India and extraordinary precautionst taken to guard the Viceroy, Governors and other government officials. The public, according to correspondent, are demanding government issuing a statement to allay panic among isolated Europeans.—Free Press.

Karachi, May 21.—The corpse of a Mahomedan aged about thirty was discovered in a street in camp here early this morning by a military Sergeant who reported the matter to the Police. It is said the body bore marks of violence and was lying in a pool of blood. Police are investigating the crime.—A. P.

WOMEN IN MINES

—:o:—

Employment Condemned

GREETINGS AND GOODWILL FROM BRITAIN TO INDIA

LONDON, May 20.

A letter of greetings and goodwill from the women of England to the women of India signed by 200 representatives of various women's movements in Britain was read and handed to G. S. Dutt at a meeting at Bristol under the auspices of the various women's organisations. Dutt delivered an address on Indian womanhood. The meeting condemned employment of Indian women in mines.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' CAMP

—:o:—

EXPERTS TO DISCOURSE ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

BANGALORE, May 21.

The educational workers of the Indian Branch of the New Education Fellowship, are camping in the Gurukula Ashram at Kengeri near Bangalore. Workers from Bengal, Deccan, Madras, Andhra and other parts of India are present.

AIMS OF EDUCATION.

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, retired Chief Judge of Mysore, opened the camp. He said that education should deal not only with the intellect, but with all our faculties. Education should be regarded as a definite preparation for citizenship. Patriotism shuold be cultivated among students and national aims should not be excluded.

Experts will discourse on various educational subjects during the last four days of the camp.

POLICE OFFICER'S PRESENCE OBJECTED TO.

During the first day's deliberations, Mr. Basappa, a Police Sub-Inspector of Bangalore was present. The delegates protested against his presence and suggested an adjournment. They disliked the presence of the police in a purely educational gathering. Mr. Basappa explained that he came, not in his official capacity to watch or report, but simply as a private individual out of curiosity.

The Conference then proceeded.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN PREPARING FOR ADVANCE ON KABUL

Amanullah's Head Quarters Transferred to Kelat-i-Ghilzai

ROBBER CHIEF'S FRANTIC EFFORTS TO RETAIN POWER

QUETTA, May 21.

A report has reached here that Amanullah after transferring his headquarters from Mukur to Kelat-I-Ghilzai is retaining only his regular troops at the latter place. All tribal Lashkars have been allowed to disperse.

Reports received here via Meshed now locate Shuja-Ul-Dowlah, Afghan Ex-Minister in London, whose whereabouts since the fall of Herat of which he had been Governor were uncertain, at some point on the Russian side of the border together with Muhammad Ghaus, the Ex-Commandant. The latest arrivals here state that a large number of Shiahs are leaving Herat and are proceeding to Meshed.—A. P.

ADVANCE ON KABUL

—:o:—

BACHA'S DESPATCHES 7,000 TROOPS

PESHAWAR, May 21.

The latest reports show that Bacha-I-Saqao has despatched 3,000 men to re-inforce Ghorband Valley and 7,000 additional men to various positions on the road from Kabul to Maidan and Durani Killa.

He has also sent a few machine guns to parties of Suleman Khel who volunteered to capture Mukur, which, however, Amanullah has since evacuated. Bacha-I-Saqao is in complete possession of Logar Valley as far as Charakh. His brother Hameedullah is the G.O.C. of the forces in Ghazni. Sahibzada Muhammad Sidiq, formerly G.O.C. at Gardez, is also said to be in Ghazni. Sher Agha, brothetr of Hazrat of Shorbazar, has exchanged messages with Hameedullah at Ghazni.

ADVANCE ON KABUL.

The recent movements of Nadir Khan and his brothers indicate that the General has been fairly active with his plans for advance on Kabul. Nadir was a few days ago at Shishnak while Shah Mahmud Khan is in Mangal country and Shah Wali at Gardez. All the three brothers have been busy collecting Lashkars in pursuance of the plan to advance on Kabul apparently soon after Bakrid. Hashim Khan was expected to go to Southern province but has not arrived there yet. The tribes of the Southern province including Jadrans, Jajis and Mangals, appear to have been considerably exercised by somewhat exaggerated reports received of extortion practised on Kabulis by Kohidamani soldiers. This might help Nadir Khan in his recruiting campaign.—A. P.

THE MARCH TO KABUL

PEHSAWAR, May 20.

It is learnt that General Ghulam Nabi Khan has captured and later put to death an officer of Bachha, who had gone to Mazarsharif with the ostensible object of capturing that city. The General has recovered every inch of land taken en route by this officer and has himself started for Kabul with a large force. To meet him Bachha is said to have sent his commander Syed Hussain with a lashkar.—Free Press.

"SAK" GOING STRONG

—:o:—

MOST POPULAR CANDIDATE IN HIS CONSTITUENCY

LONDON, May 1.

A correspondent from London writes:—

"I am glad to inform you that, thanks to the fine support "Sak" received from Bombay and his Parsi friends, his chances at the general election have improved greatly.

He is the most popular of his fellow-competitors and the official Labour candidate is the least popular in fact very unpopular. Please make these facts known."

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

Public Meeting Sympathises with Workers

—:o:—

PICKETING OF MILLS CONTINUES

The Bombay Mill strike dragged on with practically no change for the better on Tuesday. A slight increase in the number of working mills as well as in attendance is reported but this does not warrant an altogether hopeful outlook as most of the mills are working with a partial complement of workers.

The determination of the strikers to carry on the struggle to the bitter end is reflected by their implicit obedience to the orders issued by the "Red Flag" Union asking them to leave Bombay and there is no doubt that exodus to villages is steadily on the increase. According to the Girni Kamgar Union up to Tuesday over 12,000 strikers have migrated for their vllages. The Union is further negotiating with coastline steamer companies with a view to afford free passage to out-of-pockets strikers.

Brisk propaganda and counter-propaganda as well as picketing still remains a striking feature. Leaflets issued both by the Millowners and the Girni Kamgar Union are being freely distributed every morning.

According to the Millowners the number of mills working on Tuesday were 55 and the total attendance about 50,000.

PAY OFF EARNED WAGES

—:o:—

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH WORKERS

At a public meeting held at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, under the joint auspices of the F (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee and the Bombay Mill Workers (National Flag) Union, on Monday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly condemns the attitude of the millowners in withholding the legitimate and earned wages of the workers. This meeting expresses its sympathy with the workers in their brave fight to assert their legitimate rights."

AFRICAN NATIVE ARRESTED

—:o:—

JOHANNESBURG, May 20.

A native has been arrested on the suspicion of having murdered Miss Kanthack, daughter of the Director of Irrigation.—Free Press.

58 MILLS WORKING ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay, Millowners' Association writes:—The position to-day is that 4 more mills are working, bringing the total to 58. As regards the number of operatives, there has been a slight falling off, but that is due entirely to most mills having given their Mahomedan employees a day off, and several mills having shut down an extra day. Were it not for these circumstances, the number of operatives would have shown an appreciable increase to-day.

WE ARE CONFIDENT OF WINNING IN END

—:o:—

Labour Leaders' Optimism

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in a Press Communique over the signature of Mr. S. V. Deshpande, states:—

The Girni Kamgar Union has made arrangements to run special steamers for carrying the strikers to their homes in Konkan at nominal rates. The difference between the nominal rates and the actual fare will be paid out of the funds of the Union, and it is hoped that before the steamer service is suspended on account of the approach of the monsoon, more than 50,000 workers will have left Bombay for Konkan, in addition to the hundreds who are leaving by rail every day.

The exodus obviously means that the strike is to continue for a long period, and the Girni Kamgar Union will shortly publish a revised list of demands which must be granted before the strike can be called off. This will naturally mean an advance on the present position taken by the Union, and it will be necessitated by the prolonged suffering that the mill-owners have obviously decided to inflict on the workers and by their challenge to fight to a finish. The Union is quite confident of winning the present strike on thet issues already raised, but in view of the attitude taken up by the Millowners the Union must see that when the present strike is ended, no loophole is left for inviting fresh trouble. The Union is, therefore, bound to survey the situation from a very broad point of view and insist upon settling all points of dispute that have already arisen or are likely to arise in the near future.

One thing, however, is certain and that is that the immediate payment of April wages with compensation for delay shall be the first condition of any settlement. The Mill-owners have taken the law into their own hands by withholding and practically forfeiting the earned wages of the operatives and as it is absurd to expect thousands of workers to sue them individually in the Small Causes Court, the workers are perfectly justified in resorting to direct action. The Governor's warning to the Union about the inadvisability of the workers forcing their way into closed premises was absolutely uncalled-for, as the Union never gave such advice, nor did the workers ever resorts to such action.

The Governor has suggested the appointment of a Court of Inquiry as regards the wages question, but the Union cannot understand what inquiry is possible or necessary in such an obvious matter as the payment of earned wages. The machinery of the Trade Disputes Act should never have been brought into existence if it was to be exploited for harassing the workers by raising fresh points of dispute every now and then and causing inquiries to be instituted into them and taking advantage of the consequent delay.

The most recent phase of the attempt to break the strike and smash the Union is the condemnation of its 'Revolutionary' and 'Communist' leadership.

As regards what truth there is in all the stuff that is being served out it is best to leave the public to judge for itself. The Mill-owners' Association are obviously in a more fortunate position than the Girni Kamgar Union as regards facilities to recive and circulate 'Revolutionary' and 'Communist' literature from Moscow. The Girni Kamgar Union is, however, confident that any attempt to sidetrack the issues involved in the present industrial dispute in Bombay is bound to meet with a miserable failure.

The withholding of April wages has not prevented the workers from leaving for their villages and the attempt to starve them into submission has failed.

STOCKS & SHARES

Prices Reach New Low Levels

—:o:—

IMPRESSIVE SELLING PRESSURE

Bombay, May 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again displayed very weak undertone soon after the opening on continued impressive selling. Prices recorded sharp breaks and had there not been short covering prices would have been worst. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 767 and straight gave way to Rs. 755. A rely on covering recovered prices to Rs. 763 which was not maintained and prices once more declined to a new low level of Rs. 750. At this level there was cessation of selling and prices recovered under short covering which closed at Rs. 762. Fazal opened at Rs. 645 and was smashed to Rs. 625. Afterwards irregular fluctuations and short covering rallied prices to Rs. 632. Century opened at Rs. 336 and after declining to Rs. 331 advanced to Rs. 337. Tata Hydros which depended on mills working was hammered and all efforts to sustain prices proved in vain.

The recent drastic decline in the prices of mill shares is nothing more than a technical readjustment of share values and its earning capacity. It is also true that prices are reaching to their due level hence little or no risk to investors. But the main question before the investing public is that wheher they will be able to earn better interest than securities. The prospective position of the local mill industry is not encouraging and prices of mill shares must decline to a level till the change in the sentiment sets in. Thus those shares which kept up high levels merely on expectations, will not find ready support and we prefer to keep square books.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 21.

Bombay Dyeing 765, 60, 57; 63 56; 57; 60; 63; 62.
Century 336; 37; 35; 36; 37.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 101.
Fazul 741; 43; 45; 40; 32; 25; 28; 33, 22.
Indore 376, 71; 75; 33.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 416, 63, 65.
New Great 197; 96.
Pearl 391; 90; 85; 80; 86; 85; 87.
Simplex 45.
Swadeshi 405, 6, 3; 5; 2.
Burma 797; 91; 90; 86; 88; 91.
Hydro 1090; 82; 72; 62; 56; 57; 65; 66.
Tram 136.
Deff. 198; 96; 90; 95; 92; 91, 94; 96.
Ord. 57-10; 6; 57; 56-12; 57-6; 10, 12, 57-2; 57-4.
Bundi 18-8.
Indian 297; 98; 93; 97.
Katni Ord. 206.
Alcock 275; 70; 60; 70; 71.

NEW YORK.

EXCESSIVE RAINS — UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—PRICES ADVANCE 21 POINTS—SCATTERED PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 7 TO 1 POINT HIGHER—

New York, May 20.

Reports of excessive rains causing breaks of Levee of the Arkansas river and unfavourable forecast of weather for the Eastern cotton Belt stimulated good demand. Prices opened firm at a rise of 7 points and soon recorded a rise of 8 points on short covering. At this level there was some profit-taking which resulted in a decline of 16 points from the top. The offerings were well absorbed and prices again advanced on increased buying on reports of rains over a large track in the Eastern and Central Cotton Belts. When prices registered a rise of 21 points with July 18.99, there was some limit selling which checked the rise and prices lost 14 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 7 points for near months and 1 point up for new crop months. Spot demand continues good and spot prices again advanced to-day 5 points at 19.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 19.03c.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York: 18th May:—

(1) Cocharan Bureau Report. Eastern belt heavy rains early week caused further delay and damage, later part of the week more favourable; Central belt, Eastern half of Oklahoma and Texas heavy rains held farmwork standstill most areas in North cool weather retarded germination and growth; dry area Texas had rains sufficient for present.

(2) Moderate rains Eastern Central and Western Belts.

(3) New York Cables. Market awaiting more definite crop news, shows good resistance on set-backs. Spot demand good.

July Highest 18.93 (11.54 a.m.) lowest 18.70 (at the opening).

20th May 1929:—

July Highest 18.99 (1.02 p.m.) lowest 18.82 (2.58 p.m.)

(1) Weather too cool, eastern belt heavy rains, central belt moderate rains, light to moderate rainfall Western belt.

(2) Market steady on rains in the Central belt and Eastern belt.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from our Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

Dated 18|5|29: "Lancashire Mill dispute settled".

"High winds unfavourable rains Texas."

Dated 20|5|29: "New York cables levee broken Arkansas River."

Reuter:—

"Market was early firm on excessive rains and unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast, but later weakened."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, May 21.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market uncertain and nervous about crop news rains reported doing harm several sections and weevil reports expected bullish business small.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 20.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York, 10.55 a.m.—

May	19.65
July	18.87
October	18.85

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 20.

May	19.64 plus .07
July	18.85 plus .07
October	18.76
December	18.88—.03
January	18.93 plus .01
Middling Spot	19.90 plus .05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 20-5-29: 9039000 1928-29; 8133000 1927-28.

Receipts Yesterday 20-5-29. 10000 1928-29; 11000 1927-28.

Exports to date 20-5-29: 7466000 1928-29; 6858000 1927-28.

Stock at Ports 17-5-29: 1192000 1928-29; 1324000 1927-28.

Stock at Interior Towns 17-5-29: 481000 1928-29. 620000 1927-28.

Stock at Liverpool 17-5-29: 1059000 1928-29. 788000 1927-28.

Visible Supply 17-5-29: 3361000 1928-29 3327000 1927-28.

Quantity in Sight 17-5-29: 14961000 1928-29; 13592000 1927-28.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, May 21.

The local market opened steady in sympathy with higher New York advices at Rs. 341|- for Broach J.|A. delivery and declined to Rs. 340|8 on scattered selling. At the decline there was some buying and prices hardened to Rs. 341|4. Double options premiums for Broach J.|A. is Rs. 16|- per candy and new Broach A.|M. 1930 delivery is Rs. 50|- per candy. The Liverpool opening cables were easy which had an unfavourable effect on the local market. Rate at 4-15 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	331	0	0
Broach J.|A.	338	8	0
New Broach A.|M.	351	8	0
Oomra May	291	8	0
Oomra July	297	8	0
New Oomra D.|J.	314	0	0
Bengal May	237	0	0
Bengal July	246	0	0
New Bengal D|J.	264	0	0

Bombay, May 21.

The local cotton market will remain closed to-morrow for ready and Marwadi Bazar will only remain open from noon to 3-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Seth Meghji Thobhan of Messrs. Gill and Co. and Seth Haridas Ranchoddas of Messrs. Dharamsi Jetha and Co.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

May 229.60 plus 0.80.
August 222.70 plus 1.70.
November 218.50 plus 0.90.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 20.

Demand Bills 484.56

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 531|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, May 21.

Weather Cool. Heavy rains Eastern Belt. West Belt Partly cloudy —Very unfavourable.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation weather abnormally cool, Eastern and Central belt.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21,

	Ready Read	Ready leafy.	Avearge.
Bengal Superfine	245/50	.....	
Bengal Fine	240/42	.....	
Bengal F. G.	235	220	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240/42	.....	
Sindt Punjab F.G.	233/35	220	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280	
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280	
Yeotmal Fine	295	270	
Arvi Fine	290/95	275	
Amraoti Fine	285/90	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60	
Mulkapur Fine	270	245	
Khandesh Fine	255	235	
Muthia Fine	240	220/25	
Muthia F. G.	230	215	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265	
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265/75	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285/90	265	
Surat Fine	.....	.....	
Broach Fine	.....	.....	
Cambodia	390		
Jinja	470		
Busoga	480	.....	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 21.

Cotton	9,440 Bales.
Wheat	5,213 Cwts.
Linseed	7,521 Cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	96 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	174 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	48 Cwts.
Groundnuts	6,848 Cwts.
Castorseeds	3,340 Cwts.
Rice	27,270 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,852 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	5,092 Cwts.
Coal	1,346 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 21.

Castorseed: May Opening Rs. 50/9/6. Closing Rs. 50/14.

Castorseeds: September Opening Rs. 52/9/6. Highet Rs. 52/13. Lowest Rs. 52/6. Closing Rs. 52/12

Cottonseeds: May: Opening Rs. 4/8. Closing Rs. 4/7/9.

Groundnut Seeds: May Opening Rs. 51/6. Highest 51/9/6. Closing Rs. 52/7.

The Exchange will remain closed on Wednesday the 22nd inst.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 21.

London Ready Saturday 25.
London Forward Saturday 25.
China Opening 2-5-6, Closing 2-5-6.
America Cent. 54-2.
Ready 57-4.
Vaisakh Opening 57|2-1|2, 57-5, 57-4.
Jeth Opening 57-1, 57-3, 57-2.
Asad Opening 57-1.
Teji-mandi:—
Vaisakh 0-3-0, Jeth 0-12-0, Asad 1-1-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 21.

Ready 21-6.
Vaisakh 21-6-3.
Jeth 21-6-6.
N. City 21-9-9.
Naran Manor 21-6-6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 21.

Ready as well as Forward prices have ruled steady to-day. To-morrow being Amavasya, Kanta in the local market will remain inactive.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7-14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7-15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-1 per cwt.
Shipment April Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-15 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

SEA BOARNE TRADE OF BEDI PORT

—:o:—

BI-MONTHLY REPORTS

Steamer movements of vessels at Bedi Port during the month of March 1929:—

March 1929.

No. of Ships	Tonnage Gross	Net.
14	63600	285877

March 1928.

No. of Ships	Tonnage Gross	Net.
12	41200	244436

Particulars of Cargo imported and exported via "Bedi Port" during March 1929:

IMPORT.
March 1929.

Sugar Tons	11300
General Cargo Tons	3339
March 1928.	
Sugar Tons	3650
General Cargo Tons	3540

EXPORTS.
March 1929.

Castorseeds	Nil
Groundnut shells & Seeds	2240
Oil Cakes	427
General Cargo	538
March 1928.	
Castorseeds	700
Groundnut-shell & seeds	2689
Oil Cake	Nil
General Cargo	702

STEAMER MOVEMENT OF VESSELS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1929.

April 1929.

No. of Ships	Tonnage Gross	Net.
15	68700	32095

April 1928.

No. of Ships	Tonnage Gross	Net.
11	31300	16020

Particulars of cargo imported and exported Via "Bedi Port" during the month of April 1929:

IMPORT.
April 1929.

Sugar Tons	14705
General Cargo Tons	3511
April 1928.	
Sugar Tons	5200
General Cargo Tons	2454

EXPORTS.
April 1929.

Castorseeds	Nil.
Groundnut shells & seeds	Nil
Oil Cake	100
General Cargo	541
April 1928.	
Castorseeds	600
Groundnut & shells & seeds	nil.
Oil Cake	Nil.
General Cargo	887

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, May 20.

"Main weakness America, weather market, without crop scare see no lift."

May per bushel dol. 1.03-1|4 up 1-1|2.

July per bushel dol. 1.06-5|8 up 1-1|4.

Sept. per bushel dol. 1.10-3|8 up 1-3|8.

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

Short Interest Absorbs Tenders

—:o:—

BETTER TONE IN PUNJAB MARKETS

Since our last report, local market ruled steady with a better undertone. To-day, May delivery is quoted at Rs. 7-8-6 and September Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt. During the week, there were some tenders but it had no effect on the depressed prices. Punjab markets report a better tone and prices have advanced some annas eight per maund. Central Provinces and Berar Government wheat forecast is published, showing outturn 509,203 tons against actual outturn of 591,213 tons of last year, a decrease of 82,010 tons. Owing to the severe damage done to the crops in Central Provinces and United Provinces and scarcity of good quality seed, it is reported the Agricultural Department and Co-operative Societies are freely buying wheat in Punjab for seeding purposes. In the local market, there is still a large speculative "short" interest, reported to be about 60,000 tons and this interest pins its faith on the foreign advices. But, it must be noted shipments hereafter to be arrived into India from Australia are fewer and up-country consuming centres will take care of the present stocks at lower rates for Monsoon storing. Arrivals are gradually falling off in Punjab and the peak of the movement will shortly be out of the way.

Overseas markets continued quiet but steady and with the present easiness in American "Call Money", holders will not throw away their high priod wheat at ruinous rates. Further shipments of Gold to America are reported and this will, no doubt, shortly create cheaper money for Commodity markets. Summer sowing in America, Canada and Australia is reported to be backward in consequence of insufficient rains. After three successive bumper crops in America, Canada, Argentine and Australia and present prices being lowest since 1922, a fourth large crop is unlikely to be expected. Therefore, "short" side is dangerous and purchases made in September Contract at around present level should ultimately prove profitable.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8
B C Rate D D 1/5 27/32
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 May.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4 May.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 165 1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 31/32 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 3/8 21st Inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/16 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 18th inst.
London/Belginm 34.94 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull Gold £4/4/11 1/4 17th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/8 25
Silver London Forward 25 1/8 25
Silver New York Ready 54 1/4 54
London Discounts 2 Mos. 5 3/32 p.c. 5 7/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 9/32 p&c& 5 9/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver":—China and India sold. Speculators the only buyers. Quiet.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 20.

July	18.85 plus .03
October	18.68—.01
Middling Spot	19.03

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-press bales.	18-5-29	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	179	354,814	299,164
Central India	425	358,158	286,526
Barsi & Nagar	356	236,644	296,811
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	82,187	112,163
Berar	676	732,580	693,934
Central Provinces Total	1,701	368,066	295,558
Oomtras	3,337	2,132,442	1,984,159
Dholera	531	1,38,534	181,761
N.-W. Provinces	...	60,744	63,393
Rajptana	...	41,620	47,591
Sind-Punjab	274	122,000	135,,777
Broach	388	184,192	251,428
Coompta & Dharwar	2,201	68,514	85,177
Westerns-Northerns	330	29,748	25,378
Cocoanada	...	3	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,203	25,843	23,398
Persian	...	1,646	4,622
American	...	4,408	62,326
Egyptian & African	176	63,921	55,082
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	69
Total	9,440	2,873,332	2,920,111

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 16th May Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,110	711,699	562,860
Japan & China	2,500	1,275,042	906,377
Coast Ports	...	16,183	20,461
Up-country by Rail	...	86,236	57,196
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	75,075	36,414
Total	3,610	2,164,595	1,583,308

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts:—

From 1st Sept. to 16th May	28,54,798
Same time last season	28,95,455

Exports:—

From 1st Sept. to 16th May	1928/29	Nil. 1927/28
United Kingdom	47713	61615
Continent	632565	498420
China	251342	169175
Japan	1023700	737202
Coast Ports	16483	20461
U.S.A.	31421	2825
Total	2003224	1489698

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1928 to 16th May 1929	86296
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 16th May 1929	426829
Same period last year	482562
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th May 1929	1267548
Same time last year	1236523

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

(V. H. A. GUNNY).

Calcutta, May 18.

Jutes:—The raw material has become steady on reports of continued rain in the districts causing damage to the crop. This brought some steadiness in the manufactured goods. Hessians remaned steady with less support from the consumers. The business in the Heavy goods as well as in the Hessians was mostly of a covering nature. 9 porters Hessians has closed quiet at 14|3 opening at 14|10. The Heavy goods market also closed quiet.

The share market, inspite of easier prices of the manufactured goods and less outside support, has ruled fairly steady through out the week under review. In many cases the values are to be written up due to scarcity of scrip. Little steadiness in the market and the sellers become reserved. The continued enquiry for Albion has pushed the price up by about 15 points. Similar rise is noticeable in Alliance due to absence of sellers. Auckland, Lansdowne, Anglo-India, Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah were all better by about 5 to 10 points. Kelvin mark a jump of 60 points at 895 on a rumour of bonus. Barnagore were a steady feature at 313 in expectation of a better dividend. Empire mark a rise of 2-1|2 points with fair outside enquiry. Reliance were scarce at 81x. Adamjee changed hands round 12|8. The section closes firm with uncertain future looking to manufactured commodity market.

Howrah and Clive have closed steady at 54|8x. and 38|4x.

Dividend: Ganges 36.

Cottons:—Were a quiet and dull market except for Bengal-Nagpur which were taken upto 31|14. Kesoram had sellers at 4|14. Benares Cotton were done at 3|1. Agra United have improved by about -|4|- at annas 10 on High Court orders to resume work.

Coals:—Here the volume of business was less. However the prices in many cases are maintained. Equitable were steady at 21|14, Samla Collieries were taken upto 6|14, South Karanpura were dealt in at 6|8, Amalgamated at 9|12, New Beerbhoom at 16 and East Indian at 19|2. A deal in Union was reported at 19. Talcher were in demand at 1|14.

Tea Shares:—Excepting Rajabari which has improved from 7|8 to 9x, the section was dull. Killing Valley were done at 23, Rajabhat at 43|-x, Singell at 105, Bishnauth were in demand at 35.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. have further improved to 1437|8 and Cnty. were wanted upto 356. A deal in Allahabad Bank Ordy. is reported at 308.

Govt. Securities:—The market was dull inspite of the reduction of one per cent. in the Bank rate. The prices remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Business in this section is very limited. Indian Iron were steady at 16. Burn had keen buyers upto 374. Steel Products have come down to 5|2. Bengal Flour were done at 170. B. I. Corpn. Ordy. had buyers at 3|4 and Defd. at 2|8. Titaghur Paper Ordy. had sellers at 14 and Bengal Paper had buyers at 42. Cawnpore Sugar were done at 17 and Champaran were better 12|10. India General Navigation were a bit easy at 205. Midnapore Zemindary were steady at 127. Madan were quoted at 3|11.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months Discounts 5 7/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

DEPARTURES.

May 21.

City of Lahore, Dowse, Liverpool.
Buceinum, Thomas, Karachi.
Ormara, Hatchard, Bhownager.
Chakla, Chandler, Busreh.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.

S S City of Lahore:—The K N Co's steamer City of Lahore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Buceinum:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Buceinum will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Ormara:—The P I S N Co's steamer Ormara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhownager with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
25 May	Narkundax ..	All vessels	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	will	11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,998
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
28th July	Dumana	8427
18th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	28 May
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	20 May	28 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	2 June
aYuki Maru ..	3162	28 May	2 ,,
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

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1929		
22nd May	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
24th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.

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Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,983.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements will be destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Expert CUTTER and a representative, good salary. Corresponds BOMBAY HOUSE, Drappers, Ferozepore Cantt. PUNJAB.
A R1605

WANTED—A competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST, having experience in Attorney's line. Gujrati knowing preferred. Apply personally to Messrs. JHAVERY and Co., 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 32251

MATRIMONIAL

WELL TO DO up-country Hindu young man, (33), widower, without issues possessing liberal views and excellent health desires to correspond with a young lady with a view to matrimony. No caste, communal or national restrictions. Preference given to a respectable class widow. Correspondence treated in strict confidence. Write Box No. 2285, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1608

LOAN.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 to join a going concern, holding many well paying and pushing agencies. Particulars from Box No. 2287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R1614

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!—"KEY TO WEALTH" Revised Edition and Particulars new schemes. Write:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32226

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily Charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. REDE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced LADY HEALTH VISITOR for Bhopal Municipality. The appointment will be on probation for one year, salary being Rs. 50—100 plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters.

Apply with the copies of testimonials before the 31st of May 1929.

HEALTH OFFICER,
Bhopal Municipality, Bhopal.

32249.

WANTED

AN ENGINEER for the Muslim University, Aligarh. Must be a graduate of Civil Engineering from any recognised College or one holding a diploma of Assistant Engineer from Thomson College, Roorkee, with sufficient experience of building work for a period of 3 to 5 five years. Salary Rs. 500—50—1,000 according to qualifications. Apply to the REGISTRAR up to 5th June, 1929.

32242

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 3RD. JUNE, 1929.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 16th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

32171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1929, being a holiday, week-end return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1929, and the period of completion of return journey will be TUESDAY midday the 28th May 1929, as usual.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st May, 1929.

32253

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN local booking passengers from stations on the South-East Section to stations on the North-East Section and VICE VERSA desirous of travelling 'via' Bombay (Victoria Terminus) will be allowed to do so on payment of fares direct 'via' Kalyan plus the fares from Kalyan to Bombay and back. Special tickets marked "via Bombay (Victoria Terminus)" will be issued to passengers desirous of thus travelling via Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th May, 1929.

32240

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates (preferably Honours) for the post of a STENOGRAPHER and PERSONAL CLERK to the Municipal Commissioner. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with prospects for a really good man. Only those having previous experience as Stenographers need apply stating their age, qualifications and previous experience. The applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 1st June, 1929. The person selected after a probation of four months will be entitled to all the leave and provident fund benefits of this Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1929.

32244

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "HAKODATE MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th May, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

—:o:—

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR APRIL, 1929.

	For April 1929.	Upto the end of April 1929.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Electric Supply	7,87,975	30,85,908
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	5,71,117	21,42,771
Decrease over same period last year.		Rs. 96,468

Bombay, 21st May, 1929. 32252

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 21ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 17th day of May, 1929, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1928, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Five) per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 30th day of May, 1929, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 14th day of May, 1929. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his registered Address.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.

Currimbhoy House, 12-14 Outram Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th May, 1929.

32250

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Reigstered Office of the Company "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort" for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1928.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1929 and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 22nd May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1929.

32209

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity, etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A BUILDING LEASE FOR 10 YEARS OF TWO VALUABLE PLOTS OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND DADAR ROAD (PAREL POIBAVADI).

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site the right to a building lease for 10 years of the following building plots:—

All these two pieces of land situate at the junction of Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, admeasuring about 126 and 233 square yards respectively, forming part of certain land bearing Survey No. 12, Cadastral, Division Dadar, Naigaum, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1968 and the plot marked A on the Plan is bounded on the North by a private property, on the South by the Municipal land, on the East by Dadar Road, on the West by the Municipal shed for calves and the plot marked B on the plan is bounded on the North by the Municipal ground, on the South by Elphinstone Road, on the East by Dadar Road and on the West by Municipal land and partly by the shop of Mr. Janmahomed Turabkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF WATER AND OIL COLOURS AND VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, ETC. (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at 267, Shaikh Memon Street, on account of the Underwriters:—

A large lot of Varnishes, French Polish, different kinds of British, German and American water and oil colours—green, blue, white, red, yellow, zinc, lead, enamel, etc., paint brushes by Robert's, Wilkinson, Goodass, Blundells, etc., also furniture such as Milner's safe on stand, tables, stools, etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
A New Light on the Old Triangle
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
WITH
NORMAN KERRY
PAULINE STARKE
MARION NIXON
Overborne by circumstance he Sank to the Level of Beasts....Love Alone Could Save Him From a Fearful Fate.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
THE
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
WITH
GEORGE O'BRIEN
FLORENCE GILBERT
ANDERS RANDOLF
BREATHLESS HEROISM—HEART-RENDING SUFFERING MIRACULOUS ESCAPES—DARING ADVENTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 & 10 P. M.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Novel and Gorgeous Motion Picture
MAN AND MAID
Featuring
LEW CODY,
RENEE ADOREE
AND
HARRIET HAMMOND
Fascinating story of a man who could see a Woman's Wiles behind her Smiles.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Well-known story on the screen
Laila-Majnu
Featuring
Miss ZUBEDA, Mr. VAKIL,
Beautiful Love Romance Read by almost all.
TIME: Saturday Sunday, Monday, Tuesday at 3 P. M.
DAILY: 5, 7, 9 P. M.
Also STAGE DANCE
Beautiful Hindi and Urdu Dances by well-known Dancer
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK
HATIM TAI
Krishna's Master Jewel.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Super Jewel Production
"The VANISHING HOPES"
Written and Directed by
Mr. MISRA, B. A.
featuring
Miss Ermeline and Supported by
Eddie Billimoria.
Note:—It is a photo play which will keep you spell bound from start to end and you should not miss it.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bk. Holiday at 3 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 M. P.

his latest triumph
JOHN GILBERT
in
Flesh and the Devil
9 Parts.
Special Matinee on Friday 24th at 4 p.m. (Empire Day.)

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.
Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.
4dvt.)

RAMAYANA And **MAHABHARATA**
164 pp. Rs. 1-4. Either Book Bound Rs. 1-8. 176 pp. Rs. 1-4.
In Simple English Prose.
For both Junior and Senior Readers, of all religions, Describing the Height of Civilization of Ancient Hindus and Moral Teachings of Every Day Life.
Thick Paper. Neat Printing. Bold Type.
HEALTHY LITERATURE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
BANGALORE.
Descriptive Booklet of both FREE.
R 1576.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"
YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive locks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.
By renting a
SMALL SAFE
At
THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
P. C. P. Regd.
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD., DACCA

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, May 23.

Budha Society anniversary celebration. Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

Patidars of Bombay to present address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Vanita Vishram Hall, 6-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY "G" WARD D. C. C.

The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's Office.

"THE YOUNG LIBERATOR."

The May issue of the "Young Liberator" is published. It contains a special nice article on the World Youth Movement by Prof. Ellis Chadbourne. It also contains a fair account of the work done by the Bombay Youth League at Walpakhadi.

RASHTRIYA STRI SABHA.

The monthly meeting of the Sabha will this time be held at Juhu to enjoy the pleasant evening and also to visit the aerodrome. The Flying Club authorities have kindly consented to show the inner working of the machine and other things pertaining the aeroplane. Members are requested to gather together on Grant Road Station, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Wednesday). Expected returns before eight at night. Refreshment will be provided by the Sabha.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Bombay Medical Union will hold a Social Evening, to-day (Wednesday), at the Union Rooms in Alice Buildings, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when a discussion on "Secret remedies, patent medicines, proprietory preparations and the Medical profession" will be opened. Members are requested to attend and take part in the Discussion and make the social a success.

****

PATIDARS' TO HONOUR BARDOLI SARDAR.

—:o:—

The members of the Patidar Community residing in Bombay and its Suburbs will present an address and give a Garden Party to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

****

BUDDHA SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

A Public Meeting will be held to consecrate the memory of Lord Buddha's 2553rd Thrice-Sacred Anniversary, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Bombay. Sadhu Vaswani will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' UNION'S TOUR TO MATHERAN.

Under the auspices of the "Friends' Union" a tour to Matheran (for four days) has been arranged. Those members who wish to join the tour are requested to see personally to the Sports and Tours Secretary before Thursday, 23rd instant.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A group photo of the volunteers who worked for the Conference, will be taken on Thursday (to-morrow) morning at 8-30, at Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, when all the volunteers are requested to attend.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

POLICEMEN ACCUSED OF CAUSING HURT

—:o:—

A PARSI'S ALLEGATIONS

Mr. J. C. Tarapore, Advocate, presented a complaint in the Girgaum Police Court on behalf of his client, Pestonji Ruttonji Mistry against two Police Constables Nos. 3381|C and 1233|C for having voluntarily causing hurt to and wrongfully confining the complainant on the 10th instant at 6 p.m.

The complainant, who is an Assistant Manager in the Parsi Tower of Silence, boarded a tram car at Gowalia Tank Terminus, proceeding towards Grant Road. On reaching the Fire Brigade Station he saw the two accused marching some Parsi boys to the police station, followed by a crowd. On the way, the complainant alleged he saw the second accused assault persons around him.

When the complainant reached the gate of the police station, accused came and pushed him. On complainant's remonstrating with the said accused, another police constable, the complainant alleged, gave him a violent push. Thereupon complainant went to the opposite footpath and noted down the numbers of the accused. At this accused 1, the complainant alleged, rushed towards him, caught hold of his neck and dragged him towards the police station. The said accused was joined by some other P. C.'s, who helped him in dragging the complainant to a room near the lock-up. There the accused, with the assistance of the other P. C.'s, is alleged to have assaulted the complainant with slaps and fists and he was also given a bamboo blow on his right wrist, which swelled. Complainant's coat sleeve was torn and the accused deprived the complainant of the papers, including the slip on which he had noted the numbers of the accused, his pen and money.

CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

After half an hour Sub-Inspector Patanker came and the complainant informed him what had happened. The Sub-Inspector heard what the P. C.'s had to say and waited for the Inspector to come. The complainant was charged with disorderly behaviour along with 3 others arrested at Gowalia Tank.

In the meantime complainant's attorney, Mr. Phiroz Masani, was sent for. After his arrival Sub-Inspector Patanker took down the numbers of the accused and asked them to hand over the papers and other things of the complainant to him. The accused then prdouced the receipt, which after being initialled by the attorney was returned to the Sub-Inspector.

A summons has been ordered to be issued against the accused.

DATTATRAYA WEIGHT LIFTING CONTEST.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Gymnasium, King's Circle, Matunga, on Open Amateur Weight Lifting Contest will be conducted on 2nd June, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), when Contestants will be tested in the following three lifts:—

1. Two-Hands Dead Lift. 2. Two-Hands Clean and Military Press. 3. Two-Hands Clean and Jerk.

Three prizes will be awarded in valuable medals to the best lifters. Further particulars can be had from the Secretary, Hindu Gymnasium, King's Circle, Matunga.

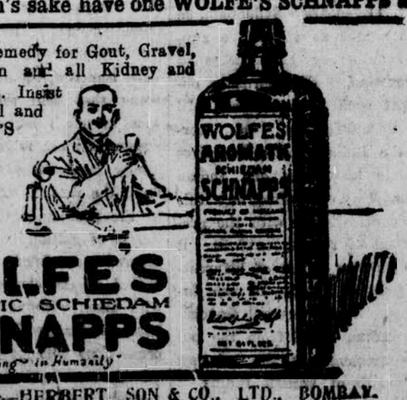
POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands-East-Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.



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Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

—:o:—

MR. B. D. AMIN'S PATRIOTIC EFFORTS

—:o:—

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE TO STUDY ECCONOMIC METHODS OF MANUFACTURE

A large and representative gathering was held in the 'Keshav Baug,' Princess Street on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. to wish 'bon voyage' on behalf of the Universal Medical Stores, Messrs. Lavchand Varajdas & Co. and the members of the staff of the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., to Rajya Ratna Bhailalbhai D. Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I. and Seth Bhagwanji Murarji Goculdas, Managing Agents of the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. proceeding to Europe on the 22nd instant. The gathering was attended by all the leading merchants, chemists and druggists and the directors of the Alembic Chemical Company.

CHEMISTS' TRIBUTE.

The proceedings of the evening began with music by Master Vasant and then Mr. K. N. Patkar, the Manager of the Alembic Chemical Works at

Rajya Ratna B. D. Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I.

Seth Bhagwanji Murarji Goculdas.

Bombay proposed Rao Saheb Trikamlal Sankalchand Parekh, Hon. Magistrate, Nadiad to the chair which was seconded by Mr. K. J. Majithia. After the President took the chair Mr. Majithia on behalf of the Universal Medical Stores gave a short history of their connection with the Alembic Chemical Works and the work done by Rajya Ratna Bhailalbhai D. Amin in promoting the tincture industry and spirituous preparations' industry. He said it was fit that the chemists and druggists have honoured Mr. Amin as he has done much to relieve the grievances of the Chemists by laying them before the Excise Commissioner. He said that Mr. Amin was always ready to hear them patiently to improve the products and give them facilities for creating a market for them.

MR. AMIN'S CREDITABLE WORK.

Mr. Majithia was followed by Prof. S. J. Shah, M.A., who said that he had personal experience of the work Mr. Amin had done for the Company and his great qualifications as a real business man and industrialist. It is only by his patience and perseverence and zeal for the work undertaken that the Company with the loyal co-operation of the staff has become one of the best conducted and well managed chemical concerns on this side of India.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

After thanking the organizers of the meeting and all chemists and druggists, Mr. Amin traced the history of the Company and the vicissitudes through which he had to pass. There was a time when the existence of the Company was in great danger, but it was through the untiring efforts, influence and ability of the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar that the Company was saved. The Company was promoted by the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar, the late Prof. Kotibhaskar and Mr. Amin. Mr. Amin said that they intend to visit Europe for the sake of expanding and extending the manufacturing side of the concern. They intend to manufacture absorbent cotton and for that purpose they are going to purchase the machinery. They are going to establish a research physiological laboratory for testing the efficiency of Ayurvedic drugs and also getting information for the manufacture of ether and chloroform which are very useful for the manufacture of many chemicals and drugs. Mr. Amin sincerely thanked the officials of the Government of Bombay for listening to their grievances and giving them every facility for expanding their industry.

After Mr. Amin Mr. Bhagwanji also gave a befitting reply. Then Messrs. Amin and Bhagwanji were garlanded.

After light refreshments were served the meeting dispersed.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Second Session Meets in Bombay on Saturday

Time: Saturday, 25th May, 2 p.m., and Sunday, 26th, 12 noon.
Place: Royal Opera House Theatre, Sandhurst Bridge.
President: Sjt. C. Y. Chintamani, the Editor of the "Leader".

Citizens of Bombay and peoples of the States! Muster strong to support this movement for the welfare of the 70 millions oppressed and disenfranchised people of the States. Every citizen of Rajasthani India is expected to be present at his post in the Opera House on the 25th.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, Sjt. Shrinivasa Iyengar, Sir C. P. Rama Swamy Iyer, Sjt. Satyamurty and other National leaders will attend the Conference.

A DEPUTATION TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH

—:o:—

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President, Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad waited upon His Highness The Maharao Saheb of Cutch on Monday with a view to request of His Highness the reception of a deputation from the Cutchi Peoples' Conference. His Highness the Maharao Saheb was pleased to grant the said request and has agreed to receive the deputation on or about the 20th of June in Bombay.

KNOCK D DOWN BY TRAIN

—:o:—

Abilakh Shivbharat, a Pardeshi milkman, aged 28 met with a fatal accident on Monday while trespassing the railway lines near Byculla "A" Cabin he was knocked down by an electric trains and sustained serious injuries to which he succumbed the same night. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROF. DEODHAR'S PROGRAMME

—:o:—

Soon after the Conference was over Prof. Deodhar of the School of Indian Music entertained the audience with a programme of beautiful songs. The Worli Young Amateurs staged a small drama which was widely appreciated by the audience.

Then came the "Garba Dance" in which about 30 Gujerati ladies took part. The dance was artistically rendered and evoked well merited applause.

The function was brought to a close late in the night after a vote of thanks to every one who had helped to make the Conference a grand success.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

Previous Closing Rate		18.85
To-day's Opening Rate	18.82,	18.81
Difference	—.03,	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate		18.85
Difference		Nil.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 21.

Previous Closing Rate ..	9.96
Today's Opening Rate ..	9.98
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.98
Difference	plus .02

BANDRA FIRE INCIDENT SEQUEL

—:o:—

D. S. P'S. HAT DRENCHED

There has been some excitement in Bandra due to alleged strange behaviour on the part of a police officer in respect of an incident that took place nearly a week back. The story of the incident gathered on the spot from reliable sources runs as follows:—

Nearly a week back, a fire broke out in a wood depot situated in Hill Road, Bandra. Several men of the Bandra Municipal staff who were nearby and who happened to see the fire ran to the spot and did everything they could to extinguish the fire. The police authorities in the place, it is alleged, arrived on the scene after the fire was brought under control. One Mr. Krishna, an employee of the Bandra Municipality, climbed up the wood depot at the risk of his life and turned the hose provided for watering the road on the fire. By this time the place was surrounded by a crowd of spectators and it so happened that several people who were standing very near were slightly drenched by the water coming out of the hose.

D. S. P.'S HAT DRENCHED.

The D. S. P. who was also standing in the crowd got his hat drenched. The D. S. P. is reported to have been enraged at this. He immediately ordered the arrest of Krishna who had done so much ,even at the risk of his life, to estinguish the fire. Krishna was taken to the police station where he was detained for a considerable time. Some members of the Municipality intervened and did their best to convince the D. S. P. that Krishna had not deliberately done the act which had unnecessarily annoyed the D. S. P. After some time, Krishna was released.

URGENT MEETING CALLED.

It is understood that a requisition signed by a number of Municipal members has been submitted to the President with a request to him to call an urgent meeting of the Municipality to protest against the alleged behaviour of the police officer concerned.

CO-OPERATIVE EXAMINATION RESULTS

BANK INSPECTORS' EXAM.

First Class:—R. B. Vasagalkar, K. H. Tatti, M. T. Wingle.

Second Class:—G. P. Salunke, B. N. Kulkarni, A. G. Chitambar.

Third Class:—W. G. Patil.

SUPERVISORS' DIPLOMA EXAM.

Second Class:—C. R. Patel, M. T. Wingle, O. U. Shastri.

Third Class:—K. H. Tatti, A. R. Bhatt, S. C. Shah, P. K. Advani, A. R. Pansare, S. D. Joglekar, D. V. Joshi, A. S. Deshmukh, T. D. Mahashabde, B. N. Patwardhan.

LOST OR MISLAID

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Youth League writes:—

Four receipt books of the Meerut Trial and Defence Fund, of the following denomination of the total value of Rs. 55, have been lost or mislaid at Jinnah Memorial Hall, on the 16th instant; at the Youth League Social Gathering by a volunteer.

The Committee would be grateful, if the finder will be so kind as to return them to Mr. Kulkarni or Mr. Koppikar at Madon House, Hughes Road (Mr. Nariman's residence). The public are requested to watch for the numbers of the receipts lost as given below and question the person coming for collections and immediately intimate or 'phone to No. 41978.

1 receipt book of 20 receipts 401 to 420 of As. /4/- each.

1 receipt book of 20 receipts 61 to 80 of As. /8/- each.

1 receipt book of 20 receipts 121 to 140 of Re. 1/- each.

1 receipt book of 20 receipts 481 to 500 of Rs. 2/ each.

DISMISSED WATCHMAN'S GRUDGE

—:o:—

SENTENCED FOR DEFAMING SUPERIOR OFFICER

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered a lengthy judgment in the case against one Shankar Narayan Natu for having defamed Khan Saheb Rattonji R. Mirza, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Watch and Ward Inspector, B. B. and C. I Railway, Grant Road.

The facts briefly stated are that the accused was working under the complainant as a watchman in June 1927. Owing to insubordination and negligence in the discharge of his duties complainant reported him to his superior and the accused was dismissed from service. Thereafter the accused was prosecuted and convicted at the instance of the complainant for crossing the railway line and travelling without a ticket.

The accused being under the belief that the complainant had a hand in his dismissal and prosecution freely distributed leaflets defaming the complainant, and wrote open letters to his superiors mentioning that the complainant was receiving bribes in the nature of moneys and fowls and chickens, etc., from the staff working under him and also from recruits and applicants for service under him.

ACCUSED'S ADMISSION.

The accused admitted having widely published the defamation and took up the defence of truth and justification. He called twenty-four witnesses, but none of them could prove the allegations made by the accused against the complainant.

His Worship in convicting the accused held that it was a case of very gross defamation and the allegations were very recklessly made and therefore it called for a deterrent sentence, and senteneed the accused to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default further two months' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED EXTORTION UNDER THREATS

—:o:—

GRAIN DEALER'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST HOTEL PROPRIETOR

The case in which Ramji Ransey, a grain dealer residing at Foras Road had charged Mohmed Hoosein Monajee proprietor of the Subhanalla Hotel and his servant Noormohamed Ramjan with extortion again came up for hearing at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the complainant while Mr. F. Oliveira defended both the accused.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The facts in brief as alleged by the complainant in his evidence are that on the 24th August last at about 10 p.m. complainant sent to the hotel of accused No. 1 according to his order three 'pailis' of rice with his servant Pasoo Deoji, a young lad of 14 years. At about 11 p.m. accused No. 2 went up to the shop of the complainant and told him that his servant Pasoo had committed theft of some rice and asked him to go to the hotel of accused No. 1. When he went there accused No. 1 told him that his servant Pasoo had committed theft of rice and asked him whether he had told him to do so. Both the accused then threatened to hand over the complainant and his servant Pasoo to the Police.

They assaulted them and threatened forcibly to put fish into their mouths. The accused then told the complainant that he must have asked his servant Pasoo to commit theft all throughout the last seven months and that if the complainant would not pay Rs. 400, they would hand him over to the police. The complainant thereupon got Rs. 400 from his shop through his servant and paid the accused who also took a writing from the complainant to the effect that Rs. 400 were paid by him for the rice and other grain stolen by his servant Pasoo at his instance during the last seven months. The complainant next day spoke about it to others and he was advised to go to a court of law. Accordingly he filed his complaint on the 27th of August last. The complainant is still under cross-examination of Mr. Oliveira and the case is adjourned for want of time.

SUSPECTED OF HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

Sub-Inspector Vichare of the Agripada Police Station again put up on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate, Second Court (1) Hussein Ibrahim and (2) Shaikh Nanhoo Shaikh Alli for house-breaking and theft and applied for remand into police custody.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Rustomji Burjorji Sunjana residing at Tardeo lodged a complaint of house-breaking and theft in respect of property consisting of gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 860 and in the course of Police inquiries it was found out that the two accused used to sleep in the same building where the complainant Mr. Sunjana lived and that since the commission of the offence they had disappeared. The accused were arrested by the police on the 19th inst. One Jal Ardeshir Shroff is also arrested by the police in connection with this case. Inquiries being incomplete, the accused were remanded into police custody till the 31st inst.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

A MADRAS FIRM'S COMPLAINT

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant-Major put up Charles Spencer, a European, for having committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in the month of May in respect of one typewriter and two duplicators collectively valued at Rs. 1,000 belonging to Messrs. Addissons and Co. of Madras.

The facts as stated are that a complaint was lodged by Messrs. Addisson and Co. against the accused who was entrusted with a typewriter and two duplicators and had failed to return the same and was absconding. The Chief Presidency Magistrate at Madras issued a warrant for his arrest. The accused who was in Bombay on coming to know about it surrendered himself at the Esplanade Police Station on the 14th instant. Edward W. King a salesman of the firm, identified the accused. After recording the evidence His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to Kasturi Ranga, a Sub-Inspector of Egmore, through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be put up for his trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Madras on the above charge.

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RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA

JUHU PICNIC

A monthly gathering of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held at Juhu on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

After the usual meeting the ladies will go to Juhu beach and then go to see the aerodrome. Those members who are desirous of joining the party are requested to intimate to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road on or before the 20th instant, as the necessary conveyance arrangement is to be made from Bandra to Juhu. The estimated expenses will be annas 12 to rupee one per head. Members are requested to meet at Grant Road station at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). The party will be returning before 8-0 p.m.

Shmt. Jumnaben Purshotam has kindly consented to give light refreshment at Juhu.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1929.

Sind Provincial Conference

—:o:—

Verily, Socialism is in the air. For months past socialistic principles have been preached in India at various conferences, especially those of peasants and workmen. A few days hence the All-India Congress Committee will consider a resolution, of which notice has been given by a Congressman from the United Provinces "to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and remove its gross inequalities." The resolution adds: "Provisions should be made for providing a living wage for every worker, to tax heavily all unearned incomes, to supply adequate land to the peasants and to protect them from the interference of all middle-men." Then at the Sind Provincial Conference held during last week-end, Swami Govindanand, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, is reported to have strongly pleaded for an out-and-out socialistic regime. The President, too, Dewan Chamanlal, dwelt at some length on the same topic. The old story of the few Haves and the many Have-nots he re-narrated with the Sind example of a few hundreds of landlords possessing the bulk of the land and of lakhs going about "houseless, half-naked, ill-fed and illiterate." But it is written that to those that have shall be given and from those that have not shall be taken away. As an example of this too familiar irony of life Mr. Chamanlal referred to the proposal to distribute the three million acres of Sukkur Barrage lands among the few big landlords. He proposed instead a mild socialistic scheme of reserving the Barrage lands for an army of small peasants. Mr. Chamanlal was so intensely serious that he said he was prepared to form a big Co-operative Society of Sind Agriculturists, "keeping the property in trust for the nation, divide it into 25-acre plots for each family, and pay for it out of the savings of individual members, spread over a number of years." Mr. Chamanlal quoted in support of his scheme the example of numerous Canadian wheat-growers forming a vast co-operative organisation for marketing and selling their wheat. There is nothing intrinsically Quixotic about the scheme of the Sind land-pool and there is no reason why co-operative societies should not be established for the purpose of purchasing a large portion of the Sukkur Barrage land. But then Canada is self-governed while India is not, and we have grave doubts if the Bombay Government would entertain the scheme. Before schemes like this can be put into effect on a wide scale, India has to be like Canada, self-governed. It is, however, good for the classes to assure the masses that they would not continue to be exploited under Swaraj. It is better far to establish beyond doubt the sincerity of this assurance even now.

How can that sincerity be established even now? By carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress. That programme, Khaddar in particular, is nothing if not Socialistic in the best sense of the term. The spinning franchise of the Congress was and the Khaddar franchise is essentially Socialistic in its conception. But the latter has been so much discredited and openly flouted that, as things are, we fear it cannot be honourably maintained. We are glad, therefore, that the Sind Conference has recommended its abolition. The Conference has done well to support the Congress programme and the Nehru Report. It has, however, recommended to the A. I. C. C. "to come to an understanding with the Central Sikh League in reference to the rights and claims of the community." The Conference could well have made a similar recommendation about the claims advanced by the All-India Muslim League. The Conference has thought it necessary to form an Indian Socialist Party "for popularising the principles of Socialism in the country." The best thing that the Party can do for the present is to give effect to the various resolutions of the Conference.

Lonely Ploughman Laid to Rest

—:o:—

The death of Lord Rosebury removes from the ranks of the ancient stalwarts of the British Liberal Party one who enjoyed advantages denied to great many politicians to make a rapid advance in their career, wealth, birth, high oratorical gifts and an eminently receptive mind. Lord Rosebury made good use of them and rose to hold the highest office under the British Crown in 1894, but his was not the temperament which seeks to retain a political following when it can only be done by exercising the policy of accommodation. Scholar and distinguished author, a man whose political vision extended wider than that of many influential bulwarks of his Party, his reforming zeal and his didactic advice were not relished by the men who considered themselves the only authorised exponents of Gladstonian Liberalism and Lord Rosebury retired from public life "never voluntarily to return." He was repeatedly pressed to do so, but he elected, as he said, "to plough his lonely furrow." Now the lonely ploughman is laid to rest, but the spirit of reform which he infused in local Government and the constitution of the House of Lords and the courage he showed in dissenting from Gladstone's policy in regard to the Sudan, to mention only a few of the incidents which made his short political career fruitful and impressive, provide a useful and encouraging lesson to those who elect to think independently and fearlessly in politics.

Hypocrisy

—:o:—

It is curious how tradition makes hypocrites of us all, albeit unconscious hypocrites. The dramatic instinct which makes a man play a part, leads him on to believing his own make-belief. He gets to believe what he wants others to believe, because acting a part invariably lands him into becoming, at one and the same time, actor and audience—of course, a sympathetic audience, and, therefore, one that believes in the representation of the actor who is himself. Everyone of us has a dramatic representation of himself or herself before his (or her) mind's eye, and we try to live up to, or, in other words, act this imaginary being. With many persons, this becomes a sort of bad habit. Like the habit of introspection, within limits good and even essential, this habit becomes a positive nuisance, and assumes monstrous proportions in people who are, by nature, whole-hoggers. It is then, if we are wise, that we cry for deliverance from the wilderness of subjectivity and pray with the poet,

"O, would some power the Giftie gave us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

But, generally, we are not wise enough to do so and it is the well-wisher or indifferent spectator, whose feelings have been outraged by our sublime idiocy of self-idealisation, who does it for us, with a cynicism born of chagrin. And as with individuals, so with nations. Every nation has its own pet conception of itself, popularly expressed in personifications such as honest John Bull or Uncle Sam. It is probably due to some such dramatisation of the 'May Flower' tradition in the American mind, that we hear so often of ludicrous or sinister outbursts of religiosity in God's Own Country. Iowa has once more distinguished itself by announcing to the world that it has championed 'revealed religion' and the Bible, by driving away a heretical crew from one of those superflous institutions which it tolerates—a University! Long live Iowa, champion of Religion!

Missing the Point.

—:o:—

The "New Statesman" in a review of Miss Mayo's second effort to vilify India for a political motive—her book depicting stories of Indian life which according to her evidently consists in tolerating the existence of temple brothels—shows the Imperialist bias which has latterly become a notorious feature of this Labour journal. The reviewer wonders how it is that "India, almost wholly tolerant of such abominations—as temple brothels—wishes to become a self-governing dominion of the British Empire!" and unctuously observers that "she certainly cannot be that until she has set herself honestly and energetically to the task of reforming her social and religious customs." He has the effrontery to remark that "Hinduism has degenerated into a phallic religion of the lowest type" and he makes the amazing assertion that that "it is tolerated, if not actually supported, by the majority even of educated Hindus." This is a gross libel on the educated Hindus. Statements of the type bring grist, of course, to the British Imperialist mill but the "New Statesman" knows very well that for the last three score years social reformers in India have tried valiantly to secure legislative remedies to suppress evil customs but have always been obstructed by the bureaucracy which whenever these attempts are pressed forward finds it convenient to side itself with reactionary orthodoxy.

Banking Enquiry

It is understood that the personnel of the Banking Enquiry Committee has been finally settled and that the Committee will consist of a majority of Indian members in addition to their Chairman. If the report is accurate, the composition of the Committee may be said to be fairly satisfactory, though there need not have been more than a sprinkling of non-Indians on an Indian Banking Committee. It is said, however, that four European experts are to be entertained at the final stage of the Committee's work. We trust Government are not preparing in advance a flank attack on the Indian majority of the Committee. To be really useful the experts should be chosen by the Committee itself, though in consultation with Government.

BARDOLI-CHORASI ENQUIRY REPORT.

—:o:—

A LESSON TO GOVERNMENT

(By R. B. Bhimbhai R. Naik M.L.A.)

The last chapter of the Bardoli struggle now appears to have been closed on the recommendations made by the Special Officers appointed for the purpose and on the same being accepted by Government. It is a matter for satisfaction that Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell should have carried out the work of enquiry entrusted to them with great care and diligence and produced a report which is at once illuminating and searching.

It is too early to form a critical judgment on the report as it requires a very careful study; but at the request of the Editor, I would put down here some of the general impressions which I have formed on a casual study of the report.

PEOPLE'S CAUSE VINDICATED.

The first part of the terms of reference given to the Enquiry Committee appointed for the purpose contained, inter-alia, that these Officers should enquire into and report on the complaints of the people of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas

(a) that the enhancement of revenue recently made was not warranted by the terms of Land Revenue Code, and

(b) that the reports accessible to the public did not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data were wrong and that if the people's complaint was held to be justifiable, they should find what enhancement or reduction if there be any should be made upon the old assessment.

It is gratifying that the Committee unanimously found that the complaints of the peasants of Bardoli and Chorasi in connection with the second revision settlement were true and justifiable, that the data collected and relied upon by Messrs. Jayaker and Anderson were substantially wrong and that the enhancement based on such data was unwarranted.

The findings of the Committee which has so thoroughly vindicated the just cause of the peasants must have come as a great shock to the Government which was so confident of the fairness of the enhancement based on the authority of the data collected by their Officers that before and even after the no-tax campaign of Bardoli, all the just and fair representations of the peasantry were taken as mere agitation without sufficient grounds for the justification of their case and that they went so far as to say that the enhancement was not only just but generous.

INHERENT DEFECT.

It is one of the defects of the alien Government, however, efficient and sympathetic they may be, that they being not in touch with the people, generally depend upon the reports of their officials and ignore even just and fair representations of the people. It was not only in this specific instance of the Revision of Bardoli and Chorasi that the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner had to rely on the data and information collected by their subordinates and to base their conclusions on such data

(Continued on page 10.)

THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

—:o:—

IGNORING THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN POLITICAL OFFICERS

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

II*

We are amazed to find the fantastic conception of this Committee about the duties of the political officers. They state that "a political officer must not interfere in internal administration." We take the liberty of asking the Committee as to what else he is to do. Is he merely to do the duties of a post office conveying official correspondence to the States concerned and to enjoy all the amenities of life and the lavish hospitality of the Princes in his visits to the States? We further beg permission to ask the Committee if the duties enumerated by them cannot be performed by Indian Political Officers. Would they not be endowed with character, tact, sympathy and good manners? If Indian officers have displayed these qualities in the service of British India wherever they are appointed what is there to believe that they would be wanting in these qualities while serving as political officers in Indian India? Besides it is a notorious fact—and even the Indian Princes would bear testimony to this if they have candour and courage in them—that there is a type of officer in this department who is uncivil, overbearing and haughty. The Committee while describing the duties of the political officer mention that he has to identify himself with the interest of both the Paramount Power and the Princes and the people of the States. We can, however, assert without fear of contradiction that an Indian political officer would discharge this duty most satisfactorily.

SINISTER PURPOSE?

Experience shows that the present day political officer hardly identifies himself with the interests of the people. We are, therefore, completely at a loss to see why the Committee have deliberately set their face against the admission of Indians to the political service to ensure better relations with the States. Still more astounding is the recommendation of the Committee that fresh men from British Universities should be separately recruited to this service. The Committee admit that the relations of the political officers till now with the Indian Princes are a credit to both. Why then do this Committee want separate recruitment of white bureaucrats from the British Universities? Even Lord Sydenham, so reactionary and so staunch a supporter of autocracy, has condemned this suggestion. His Lordship observes that such a recruitment will prove unsatisfactory, as service in the Indian States requires an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions. Why, therefore, are this Committee dissatisfied with the present method of recruitment? Is it with the sinister object of bifurcating the political service of the future irresponsible Viceregal Government of Indian India from the political department of the future Commonwealth of British India?

POSITION REMAINS THE SAME.

So far as the prevention of mis-

(Continued from page 9)

(*The first article appeared on 19th instant.)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Relics of Serfdom.

It appears from a letter from Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, published in our columns on Monday, that while the Mukthiarkar (Mamlatdar) of Nagar-Parkar in Sind was to encamp at a village called Dreh, a Meghwa family (of the "Depressed" class) was asked to vacate their place of residence for the use of some of the attendants of the Mamlatdar. It is also said that another Meghwa was asked to do forced labour. Both, however, refused to submit to the tyrannies; whereupon, so goes the report, "the leader of the Meghwas was severely assaulted, receiving over twenty lathi strokes and later on tied to a tree with ropes". It is further stated that the officials "started preparations to prosecute some of the Meghwas for refusal to work though offered payment and for obstructing public officials in the discharge of their duties." If the report is correct, it means shame to the officials concerned, and if they are not speedily brought to book, it would mean shame to the Government. The proposed prosecutions should be availed of to expose the laws, if any, which permit forced labour.

President Patel and Viceroy.

The "Statesman" seems to be much annoyed at President Patel's bold stand against Government's manoeuvres. Referring to the letter which he has addressed to the Viceroy but which he does not wish to publish at this stage, the paper somewhat petulantly remarks: "Mr. Patel will be well advised to forget that he has written at all. The public is getting very tired of a controversy which can have only one issue and that the victory of the Government. Mr. Patel may make all kinds of trouble. He may challenge the authority of the Viceroy to criticise his ruling.... He may claim to explore the whole constitutional position from his point of view before the Assembly. All that is beside the point. Other constitutional authorities have already covered the whole ground and have held that Mr. Patel has not a leg to stand upon. He had better be content to leave it at that, and be gratified that the Viceroy has provided him with an outlet from an impossible position". Mr. Patel is not content to leave it at that even to please the Viceroy. It may be that regardless of justice and constitutional propriety Government may get the technical victory. But it is that very constitutional fraud that Mr. Patel is out to expose.

Unjust Discrimination.

It appears that the only class of postal employees who so far have not been benefited by any of the recent revision schemes of the Postal Department are those known as postmen-clerks, i.e., such clerks as were recruited from among qualified postmen. The postmen thus recruited were no doubt carefully selected and confirmed in their posts only after they were found quite fit to discharge their new responsibilities. Having once been admitted into the clerical grade they are perfectly entitled to the ordinary time-scale promotions without any hitch.

Arbitrary Proceeding.

But we understand that the Department after giving them some increments, arbitrarily stopped their promotions some time ago, the only reason given being that that the postmen-clerks were at one time postmen. The excuse is most frivolous as it practically means a penalty on rising from the ranks. And the injustice to the postmen-clerks is made all the more galling by the fact that several unqualified outsiders admitted to the clerical grade along with them without any special test have been allowed their time-scale promotions without any hitch. There should be no arbitrary discrimination against the postmen-clerks, who should be allowed to proceed to the highest salary for which they have qualified themselves.

MANCHESTER GROWS NERVOUS!

"Stagnation and Confusion"! in British Cotton Market

—:o:—

PRODUCERS BECOME HELPLESS

India's Boycott Movement Tells

We publish below the 4th of the series of bulletins issued by the Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

The propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth carried on in the country continues to have its effect on Manchester's trade with India. In "F. C. B." Bulletin No. 3, I had quoted from the Manchester cloth market reports which dealt with the state of things in March and the beginning of April. I give below quotations from later reports:—

9TH APRIL 1929:

"A depressing state of affairs has prevailed (in Manchester) during the past week and sales of cloth to all outlets have been only small. Advices from India have been discouraging, business being hampered by political disturbances and the boycott of foreign cloth which Indian Extremists have been advocating since the beginning of the year."

16TH APRIL 1929:

"The dullness of demand remains very acute and the trade outlook is viewed with some anxiety. Producers appear to be in a helpless position for the time being.....Unless there is a distinct change in the situation the time is not far distant when unemployment among the operatives will increase to a serious extent. There is much nervousness with regard to the Indian market and private advices relating to the political disturbances are worse than the information published in the newspapers."

"We have to continue reporting a *very quiet* market. Of cours tehe present state of affairs is more or less responsible to the communal riots and *to the propaganda of boycott of foreign goods*. For the reasons detailed above there is *stagnation and confusion*.

Communal riots affected Bombay city only and that too for a few days.

The Secretary of the Delhi Peicegoods Association in dealing with the piecegoods trade in North India said that the year 1928-29 was.

"the worth in living memory," and among the causes responsible for the depression in trade he referred to "the political situation in the country." All these reports should only make Congress organisations redouble their efforts in regard to the boycott programme during the remaining portion of the year.

INCREASING SALES OF KHADI.

The effect of the propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth on the consumpton of Khadi has been very appreciable. The figures supplied by the A. I. S. A. though affected by duplication due to inter-sales between organisations in different provinces and incomplete as regards Bengal, are still the only reliable data for estimating the progress of Khadi in the country. These figures show that the total sales of Khadi at the A. I. S. A. centres in India during the first quarter of 1929 have exceeded those during the same period of 1928 by nearly 38 per cent.

The boycott propaganda, however, commenced seriously only after the middle of February. Comparing the sale figures for March of the two years we find that the sales in March 1929 have increased by as much as 78 per cent. over those in March 1928. The sales in March 1929 rose by 48 per cent. even over those of February 1929. The figures for April are not yet to hand. It is felt that the progress of March over February must have been maintained during the month of April also.

The sale figures of individual towns indicate even a greater increase. The best report to hand is that of Hydderabad (Sind). The population of this town is about 30,000. The monthly khadi sales in 1926-27 averaged to Rs. 356 and in 1927-28 to Rs. 649. The sales in the month of January 1929 rose to Rs. 1,272 i.e. 196 per cent. of the average of 1928, in February to Rs. 1,510 i.e. 233 per cent. of the 1927-28 figure in March to Rs. 3,902 i.e. 602 per cent. and in April 1929 to Rs. 3,566 i.e. 550 per cent. of the average of 1927-28.

ACTION BY LOCAL BODIES.

The circular letter sent by this Committee to the various Municipalities and District Local Boards is slowly yielding results. Since the issue of the last Bulletin this Committee has received intimation from the following Municipalities that they have exempted genuine Khadi from octroi, terminal or shop tax:—

1. Ahmedabad
2. Umreth
3. Dhulia
4. Bhusawal
5. Sholapur.
6. Shahada
7. Belgaum
8. Bijapur
9. Sirsi
10. Haliyal
11. Jhansi
12 Ujjani
13. Ballia
14. Drug

The following Municipalities have resolved to make their purchases of cloth in Khadi, either exclusively or as far as possible:—

1. Sholapur
2. Bijapur
3. Sirsi
4. Karachi
5. Howrah
6. Ballia
7. Akola
8. Arvi
9. Bombay Suburban (D.L.B).
10. Jhansi.

The Municipality of Malwan (Bombay) has followed the example of Lucknow and imposed a duty (of 1 per cent.) on foreign cloth.

It is the duty of Congress workers of those Municipal towns which have not so far responded to the appeal of the F. C. B. Committee to take steps at once to see that their local bodies followed the lead given by the above Municipalities

A BENGAL SCHEME.

It may be useful to place before Congress organisations the scheme undertaken by the newly started Rashtriya Sangha of Bengal to carry out the boycott of foreign cloth by making villages self-supporting in the matter of cloth and to prepare the ground for the organisation of the masses for the coming struggle. The Rashtriya Sangha was founded on 26th February 1929 by Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta who is the soul of the Khadi Pratisthan of Calcutta and the President of the Sangha. The Sangha has already commenced its operations in the districts of Hooghly and Midnapore in Bengal and certain villages in Orissa.

PLAN OF WORK.

The plan of work of the Sangha is a simple one. A few *prima facie* suitable villages are selected. A survey of these villages is then undertaken chiefly from the point of the organisation of hand-spinning. Sjt. Satis Babu and his fellow workers then visit each village and address the people. They place before them the ideal of the village completely boycotting foreign cloth and making itself entirely self-dependent in the matter of cloth by spinning its own yarn and having it woven locally. If the people accept the ideal, they are asked to supply a few local volunteers who would agree to go to the teaching centres of the Sangha and learn hand-spinning and connected processes of Khadi production. When these local volunteers have been trained they are put in charge of a Congress worker who goes and lives in the village and with their help organises spinning and weaving. A Bhandar is opened with a view to supply charkhas and other accessories.

The scheme aims at making the selected villages produce and use their own cloth. The Sangha has started its work at Kashipore, Mahmudpore and Jateypore in Hooghly district, at Contia and at a centre in Ramnagore Thana in Midnapore district and at the villages of Ranahata and Phansi-Kuda in Orissa. The Sangha maintains training schools for volunteers at Haripal, Bhandarhati and Sodepore. The recurring expense for a training school is about Rs. 60 per month and that for a village centre only Rs. 25 per month.

The plan of work of the Rashtriya Sangha of Sodepore has great potentialities and it can be copied with profit by Congress workers in other provinces. I have no doubt that Sjt. Satin Chandra Das Gupta will welcome inquiries as to the progress of his work. His address is: Rashtriya Sangha Sodepore, 24 Parganas, Bengal.

GATEWAYS OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Foreign cloth is imported into India principally through is five principal ports, e.g., Calcutta Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras. It will probably be of some interest to the Congress workers of the five provinces in which these ports are situated to know the proportion of foreign cloth for which the respective ports are responsible.

The figures for 1927-28 are as under:—

Calcutta Rs. 28.21 lakhs.
Bombay Rs. 18,71 lakhs.
Karachi Rs. 9.06 lakhs.
Rangoon Rs. 5,60 lakhs.
Madras Rs. 3.58 lakhs.

Thus Calcutta is responsible for about 43 per cent. of the total imports of foreign cloth, Bombay for 29 per cent., Karachi for 14 per cent. Rangoon for 9 per cent. and Madras for 5 per cent. Northern India seems to account for the major part of the total import trade in foreign cloth. The responsibility of the Congress organisations in the provinces of Northern India to carry out the boycott programme is only increased by the state of affairs disclosed by these figures.

THE MYSORE EXPERIMENT.

The F. C. B. Committee is addressing the principal Indian States with a view to request them to organise the production of Khadi within their respective jurisdictions. The steps already taken by the Mysore Government in this behalf are well worth the consideration not only of other Indian States but of Congress organisations also. A pamphlet "The Mysore Experiment" now in press, describes what has been attempted and achieved in Mysore. Within three months the number of under-fed agriculturists living in and near a village called Badanval who found in hand-spinning a welcome subsidiary occupation had risen from zero to 400. Within another five months this number had jumped up to about 1,000.

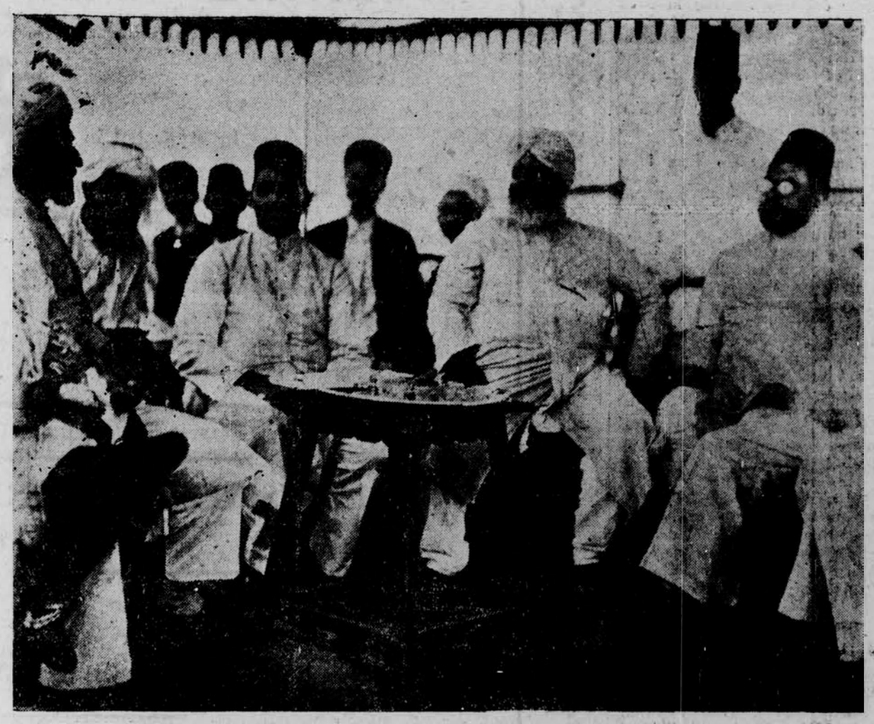
The pamphlet will be sent to all Congress Committees with a view to help such of them as decide to organise work on similar lines within their areas. This work can also simultaneously mean the organisation of the masses for effective action under the leadership of the intelligentsia, if the latter take seriously to this programme of rural reconstruction.

THE NEXT STOCK-TAKING ON OCTOBER.

It is hoped that Congress organisations will not relax their efforts to make the programme of the boycott of foreign cloth success. The 1st of May was only the *first* National stock taking day. The 2nd of October 1929, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, will be the day for the second stock-taking. Congress organisations are expected to keep up their boycott activities and carry on an intensive propaganda till the position is again reviewed on 2nd October. Though an appreciable progress has been made with regard to the boycott programme, the foreign cloth manufacturers are expressing hopes that when the price of cloth is reduced, the people of India despite the present propaganda by Congress Committees will again begin to take to foreign cloth. It is our duty to falsify these expectations of the foreign manufacturers and prove to the world that the temptation of saving a few annas will not prevent us from discharging our obligations to the nation.

It is, therefore very necessary but all Congress Committees must concentrate on the boycott programme during the coming five months with even greater vigour than has been done from January to April. Each Congress Committee should summon an immediate meeting of its executive committee and chalk out a programme for the next five months culminating in the observance of October 2nd as the Foreign Cloth Boycott Day. Whatever be the number of volunteers available for work, persistent visiting of people from house to house is bound to have its effect as proved by workers in several places.

'ID' CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY



A group photo of the Id Committee in Bombay.

A view of the congregation at prayer on the Esplanade maidan on Id Day in Bombay.

BENGAL ELECTION PROSPECTS

A Disappointment for Govt.

POLICE ACTIVITIES IN BARISAL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The election campaign in Bengal has been shorn of its fury and vigour owing to the uncontested return of as many as twenty-six candidates and the likely uncontested return at the eleventh hour of no fewer than six or seven more. The only noteworthy features of the present election campaign are the springing up of four Moslim parties and the retirement of Sir Abdur Rahim, Kt., from the contest. Sir Abdur tried his best to rally the Moslem candidates under one flag but failed and failed deplorably. The party of Mr. A. H. Guznavi is going strong and is likely to return a pretty good lot of Muhammadans. Though the "Statesman" is banking a good deal on the chances of the formation of a ministry in the next council, the march of events and combination of circumstances point otherwise. Nawab Habibulla of Dacca who has been returned unopposed is likely to be summoned by the Governor to helying him to form a ministry but the Nawab Sahib is not a child to be hoodwinked. His strong commonsense and prestige as one of the foremost Mahomedan landlords of this Presidency will certainly dictate to him a policy that will not throw mud on his fair name. Nawab Mosharaff House in whose full firm ministry was due to nasty revelations in the last Council in the settlement of Excise shops is the last person to be called by the Governor who is reputed to be a great respector of fairplay. The advisers of the Governor thought that as the Congress organisation has run short of funds the dissolution of the Council would mean the capture of the Council by non-Congress people. But a disillusionment has come upon them seeing that Congress is going to annex about forty or more seats on the next Council.

POLICE ACTIVITIES IN BARISAL

Police activities in the town of Barisal hallowed by the name and activities of Aswini Kumar Dutt of revered memory are becomng more and more pronounced. Already a 16-year-old student of the Matriculation class has been sentenced to death on the charge of murdering a Sub-Inspector of Police. Mr. Satin Sen, one of the leaders of Young Bengal has been arrested and some of his ardent followers have been hounded out. The Youth associations, Students' associations, Sankar Math, Congress Office, etc., have been searched. Police constables have been drafted in large numbers to patrol the roads and lanes day and night and it seems that the town is in a state of siege. One wonders if these are being stage-managed by the benchmen of the bureaucracy to show the British public that Bengal is unworthy of even Simon reforms.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The reorganisation of the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University is urgently wanted and so by a resolution the Senate has appointed a strong committee to enquire into the whole matter and make a scheme for its efficient and economical working. The Committee has set to work in right earnest under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor Dr. W. Urquahart.

EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

PROLETARIAT SHOULD GO ON WITH ANTI-WAR ACTION

(I. F. T. U.) In "Le Peuple", Jouhaux, who was still quite lately the representative of France in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, has devoted an article to the need for effective disarmament as an absolutely essential condition for the peace of the world. He therefore demands that the convening of the long-planned International Disarmament Conference shall take place during the present year at latest.

"The question of the reduction of armaments", he writes, "has been discussed in all its aspects; all that is left to do is to carry a single resolution, namely, that the Disarmament Conference shall be held this year. What arguments can be advanced against this demand in the face of the Kellogg Pact?"

Judging by the negotiations in Geneva, however, nothing much is being done in this direction. The working class must therefore rely upon itself more than ever. This is fully realised by Jouhaux, who at the conclusion of his article urges emphatically that, whatever be the successes or defeats of the negotiations at Geneva, the working class must go on with their own independent anti-war action:

"The Labour Movement must not pin all its hopes on Geneva. It must see that the pledge taken by the Governments "not to resort to war" is fulfilled. We do not over-estimate our own power, but we must not forget the possibilities of action that are inherent in us, which possibilities can be heightened by co-ordination. Parallel with the action at Geneva, (which must be cotinued, and must aim, not at political ends, but at a real peace) cannot something perhaps be done among the workers by means of a general pledge to be taken against war complications? Why cannot an attempt be made to give practical effect to the pacts which outlaw war? For when we resigned from the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, we declared that the time had come for the peoples to speak. We must, therefore without hesitation, take upon ourselves our due obligations." (I. F. T. U. Reports.)

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CHICAGO

—:o:—

UNIVERSITY ALARMED

CHAIR OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHED

CHICAGO, May 21.

The University authorities are alarmed at the increase of crime and have established a chair of police administration to study psychology, anthropology and criminology.—Free Press Beam Service.

"ID" IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Peaceful celebration by Muslims

MAMMOTH GATHERING IN ESPLANADE MAIDAN

The Muslims of Bombay celebrated Bakr-Id on Monday with traditional pomp and piety. It being a public holiday business in several parts of the city was suspended and Muslims attired in gay holiday clothes thronged the streets from early morning on their way to the various mosques for Id prayers. The Esplanade Maidan was the scene of a mammoth gathering where thousands of Muslims offered Id prayers. Here Moulvi Hakim Abu Yusuf led the prayers followed by a brief religious discourse. After the prayers were over and the "Khutaba" was recited by priests, the Mussalmans exchanged Id felicitations with their friends and relatives. Every mosque was filled to its capacity with worshippers who overflowed on to the pavements and streets necessitating suspension of traffic for some time.

The celebrations passed off peacefully and all prophecies to the contrary were falsified, thanks to the behaviour of both the communities. The police of course had made pueca "bondubust" and strong police guards were placed near mosques to meet emergencies, but no occason requiring their help arose.

CALCUTTA PASSENGERS REFUSED LANDING

LONDON, May 20.

Marseilles.—Number of passengers by "City of Venice" from Calcutta were refused permission to land because they were not willing to be vaccinated.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

CONDITIONS UNSETTLED IN BAY

POONA, May 21.

Conditions are unsettled in the southeast Bay of Bengal and monsoon is strengthening in South Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tennasserim and local in Assam, while a few falls occurred in North Bengal and Upper Burma. Local rain has fallen in Kashmir and scattered dust or thunderstorms are reported from North-west India. Weather continues dry elsewhere except for a few light thundershowers in the Madras Presidency.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point two inches; Mergui and Tavoy one and a half; Amherst half; Myitkyina a quarter, Cherrapunji six. Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar and Silchar half; Tejpur and Jalpaiguri a quarter; Sonamarg half and Dras a quarter.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about five thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at ten hours thirty-six minutes on Monday, the 20th May.—A. P.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN "SAK"

Suburban Youths Condemn B. P. C. C'S Betrayal

—:o:—

CONFERENCE VOTES FOR INDEPENDENCE

On the second day of the session, the Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference discussed and passed a number of important resolutions dealing with the burning topics of the day. The resolution that evoked a heated controversy was about the immediate objective and it ran as follows:—

"This Youth Conference emphatically declares that Complete Independance and not Dominion Status is the immediate objective and calls upon the Youths to obtain it by all possible means.

"This Conference condemns the attitude of those leaders who have refused to lend even their passive aid to the Independance Ideal despite the most reactionary signs of British Imperialism and further condemns their still pinning faith in Pax Britania".

Messrs. H. D. Rajah and Joachim Alwa made fiery speeches in support of the resolution. There was a heated debate on the resolution, which lasted for nearly two hours. Two amendments were proposed making alterations in the wording of the resolution but they were rejected and the original resolution was in the end carried by a majority of votes. The amendment moved by Mr. Hiralal Desai asked for the deletion of the words "all possible" and substitution of words, "legitimate and peaceful."

Another controversial resolution discussed by the Conference referred to the election campaign of Comrade Saklatvala and it ran as follows:—

FULL CONFIDENCE IN "SAK."

"This Conference places on record the services rendered by comrade Shapurji Saklatvala to the cause of Indian Freedom abroad and declared the youths have got full confidence in him.

This Conference of suburban youths strongly condemns the attitudes of the B. P. C. C. in rejecting the proposal for a sum of Rs. 500|- to assist Saklatvala in his election campaign in spite of his heroic struggle for many years against British Imperialism and his strong advocacy of complete national independance for India."

"This Conference further condemns the attitude of the B. P. C. C. in turning down the proposal of Dr. Ansari to give further financial aid to the other Prisoners."

Mr. Hiralal Desai moved an amendment to this resolution substituting the words "notes with regret" for the word "condemns". The amendment was supported by Mr. Vandrekar and others and opposed by Mr. Joachim Alwa and a few more speakers. It was rejected by 28 to 22 votes. The original resolution was carried by a majority.

GREAT WORLD MENACE.

Resolutions mourning the sad and untimely death of the great leader and patriot, Lala Lajpat Rai, and extending the fraternal greetings to youths' organisations of the World were put from the Chair and carried unanimously. Another resolution declared that imperialism was a great World Menace and approved of the activities of the League against Imperialism and other similar organisations of the World.

ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

Following important resolutions were also unanimously carried:

(a) "This Conference calls upon the youths of the suburbs to take up the vow of using Khaddar and of encouraging Swadeshi in its purest form by personal example and propaganda even at a sacrifice.

(b) "With a view to retaliate against the oppression and exploitation of India by Great Britain this Conference urges the youths of India to make an effective boycott of British Goods.

"This Conference of Suburban Youths affirm that only an organised militant and country wide workers and peasants' movement can bring about the liberation of the Indian people from Imperialist domination and therefore calls upon the youths of the country to participate in and develop the rapidly rising labour and peasant movements in the country; and help the exploited Indian masses in their struggle for freedom."

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

"This Conference emphatically condemns the policy of repression launched by Government as evidenced by indiscriminate arrests and prosecutions of many Labour and Youth leaders and other public workers with a view to check the progressive National Movement, and expresses the opinion that such repressive methods will not deter the youths from fighting for Independance."

"This Conference strongly condemns the policy of Government in gagging many Nationalist newspapers by the prosecution and conviction of the Editors, i.e. Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Mr. K. P. Khadilker and congratulates them upon their magnificent spirit in facing the bureaucratic oppression."

WAR ON ANTIQUATED CUSTOMS.

"This Conference expresses its emphatic opinion that all antiquated social and religions customs the child marriage, enforced widowhood, Pardah System dowry and caste systems, untouchability, inequality of sexes and such other baneful systems should be abolished and calls upon the youths to give practical effect to the reforms suggested above."

The resolution expressing resentment at the passing of the Trade Disputes Bill and another congratulating Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel were put from the chair and passed unanimously.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Following resolutions were also carried:

"This Conference accords a cordial welcome to Mr. P. M. Kabaii the first Indian airman who has undertaken an adventurous flight from Croydon to Karachi.

"This Conference further expresses its opinion that given equal opportunities Indians are capable of achieving equally great results in various spheres.

"This Conference calls upon the youths of the country to devote wholly to carry on the various items of the Constructive Propaganda laid down by Congress.

"This Conference declares war on communalism in every shape and form and directs the youths to resort to most effective methods to combat it."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and a programme of music by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music.

WHY PEOPLE GROW OLD.

HOW TO RETAIN YOUTHFULNESS.

The strain of modern life and education makes many men and women old before their time, and yet a little care is all that is needed to enable them to stand up to the years with all the vigour of youth.

Iron is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body, lack of Iron weakens the blood so that it fails to feed the nerves and Anaemia and Nervous Debility result.

The simplest way of assimilating Iron is an occasional course of ordinary Iron Jelloids. These are made in four kinds. No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. A 14 days' supply costs Re. 1, and a 40 days' supply Rs. 2-12. Ask your chemist for a bottle to-day.

(4) (Advt.)

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th instant:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,82,82,93
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	94,07,15
Gold bullion	32,21,64
Silver bullion	4,33,46
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	43,22,85
In England	8,97,83

IMPROVEMENT TRUST

—:o:—

DISPOSAL OF PLOTS IN DADAR MATUNGA SCHEME

The Bombay Improvement Trust at their ordinary meeting held on Tuesday afternoon considered a scheme adopted by the special Sub-Committee regarding the profitable disposal of some of the smaller plots of land belonging to the Trust in the north of the Island. The Chief Officer, in his note on the subject, 'inter alia' states:—

"I have for some time been considering whether, in order to facilitate the disposal of some of the smaller plots on our outlying estates, more particularly Dadar-Matunga and Sion-Matunga, it would not be advisable to work out a scheme whereby the Trust could advance money to persons of moderate means to enable them to build. The Board have no power to do this under the present Act; but provision could no doubt be made by a suitable amendment or, if in view of the proposed amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality that is not thought desirable, by legislation in connection with the amalgamation.

In my opinion the power of granting advances of this nature should be limited and loans should only be made to persons who desire to erect small houses to be used mainly for residential purposes. I believe that if the Board obtained this power they would succeed in disposing of a considerable number of plots to persons who although possessed of a certain amount of money are not sufficiently well off to erect their own family houses. Exactly what limit should be placed on individual advances must be a matter of opinion, but I am in favour of making the maximum Rs. 20,000 with a condition that the borrower should provide 35 per cent. of the cost of the building and works.

The scheme would be worked somewhat as follows:—(a) The person to whom an advance was to be made would take a plot on an agreement for a building lease in the usual way and subject to the ordinary conditions. (b) When applying for the plot he would indicate his desire to take an advance and would mention the probable amount which should not exceed 65 per cent. of the cost of the building and works. He would also produce satisfactory evidence that he is possessed of the remaining 35 per cent. (c) The advance would be made by instalments and on a certificate of the Engineer and only after 35 per cent. of the cost had been met by the tenant. (d) On completion of the building the tenant would be granted a lease as usual. He would then execute a mortgage in favour of the Board as security for the advance. (e) The mortgage would provide for the repayment of the advance and for payment of interest.

Repayment would be spread over a period of years to be agreed upon but which in my opinion should in no case exceed twenty. It could be made either by equated instalments of principal and interest or by instalments of principal, the interest being calculated on the amount outstanding. Payments would be made monthly and would be in addition to the ground rent.

The rate of interest charged would have to be slightly higher than that at which the money was raised by the Board in order to cover expenses.

If we charged interest at 5-1/2 per cent. and calculated the sinking fund on the 4 per cent. table, a borrower would have to pay 8.86 per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan for a period of 20 years after which he would be liable for the ground rent only. If he repaid in 15 years he would have to pay 10.49 per cent. and if in 10 years 13.85 per cent.

The members of the Sub-Committee are aware that Government have been advancing loans for the purchase of plots and the erection of buildings on their suburban estates. On enquiry Mr. Bell informs me that the scheme has been of very great assistance in disposing of plots at Danda, Khar, Chapel Road and Chembur."

The special Sub-Committee approved of the Chief Officer's proposals in principle and recommended that the margin of 35 per cent. might safely be reduced to 25 per cent. when repayment was to be made in 10 years and to 30 per cent. when it was to be made in 15 years. The Improvements Committee resolved that the proceedings of the special Sub-Committee be forwarded to the Board with the intimation that the Committee approved of the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the Chief Officer's proposals be approved of in principle and the President be requested to approach Government regarding the necessary amendment of the Act and the Corporation be requested to raise money for the purpose of granting such loans when the amalgamation of the Trust and the Municipality took place.

There was a heated debate on the resolution to which three amendments were proposed. All the amendments were rejected and the original resolution was carried by a big majority.

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ARCHITECTURAL GLORIES OF KARNATAK

Startling Discoveries

—:o:—

RESULT OF EXCAVATION WORK AT CHANDRAVALLI

DHARWAR, May 20.

Dr. M. H. Krishnayyangar who is the head of the Archaeological Department of Mysore, gave a magic lantern lecture at the Karnatak High School on the exacavations at Chandravalli in the Chitaldurg District in Karnataka and on the architectural glories of Karnataka. At a depth of 14 feet on the plains of Chandravalli, he has found implements of the Stone Age then of the new Stone Age, then pottery of the Ashokan period, coins of the Satavahan period, (Among which are also Chinese coins of the Wan Dynasty and of the time of Augustus Caesar) a forest next, coins and other relics of the Hoyala period and lastly, coins and seals of the Vijayanagar period.

The finds are a record of the history of civilization in those regions and the birth and death of empires there. If the conclusions are worked out when the excavations are complete, they are going to throw a flood of light on the History of Karnataka.—Free Press.

CAUGHT IN A TIPSY STATE

—:o:—

ACCUSED RELEASED ON PROBATION OF GOOD CONDUCT

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Justices Kemp and Baker heard a reference made by the District Judge of Surat against the order of the Magistrate of Bulsar who convicted one Merwan Aspandiar, a minor Parsi boy, for disorderly behaviour under Section 120 of the Railway Act but regarding him as a first offender bound him over for two months and released him under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The accused was found in an intoxicated state in 11 Down train by which he was travelling to Ahmedabad. Five other Parsis who were similarly detected were fined Rs. two each,, but the present accused was bound over for two months' and released under sec. 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

Differing from this order, the District Magistrate in his reference to the High Court expressed the opinion that Section 562 Cr. P. C. for releasing applied only to cases where imprisonment was the punishment awardable, while the offence in the present case was punishable with fine only. The accused was, therefore, wrongly released and ought to have been fined.

This reference came up for hearing before Justices Kemp and Baker at the High Court.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne, supported the reference.

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Chhatrapati for the accused argued that Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code did not specify "imprisonment," but mentioned the general term "punishment" which included both imprisonment and fine. It was, therefore, equally applicable to the present case where only fine was awardable, and the accused was rightly released. Moreover, the sentence of fine was convertible with imprisonment in default.

Their Lordships observed that there was much force in Mr Chhatrapati's contentions, but as the two months' period had already elapsed, they did not want to decide the point at issue. They, therefore, did not propose to interfere with the lower court's order.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant, arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant.

"THE FLYING PRINCE"

—:o:—

AEROPLANE STUNTS AT MAJESTIC CINEMA

The first Indian picture to use Aeroplanes to achieve thrilling stunts amidst considerable risks and difficulties is the "Flying Prince," which will be shown next week at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay. It is produced by the Imperial Film Coy., under the able direction of Mr. M. M. Bhavnani. The story, written by Mr. A. S. Desai, M.A., is replete with many gripping situations with state-intrigue love, revenge, jealousy, etc., and the main incidents are centered round the hunt for a precious diamond which had been missing from the State treasury simultaneously with the disappearance of the heir-apparent.

AN ALL-STAR CAST.

Miss Diana Maya, the talented Film Star from Austria, plays the leading role of the heroine, Princess Sarla, and she is the first lady in Bombay to achieve the difficult feat of "looping the loop" in an Aeroplane. She is supported by an able cast, including Mr. Dinshaw Billimoria (as Prince Ranjit, the Hero), Miss Jilloo, Mr. W. M. Khan, Mr. Noyce and Miss Orchid Ulrico (an American Lady), the last two figuring as Capt. Digby, the aviator, and Mrs. Digby respectively.

The remarkable stunts in the picture are the hero hanging down by a rope-ladder from an Aeroplane at a height of 4,000 feet, his jump into a Motor-Cycle in the sea from a height of 30 feet, and being picked up by an aeroplane, and the crash of the machine smashed to pieces. The aeroplanes used in the film were requisitioned from the Aerodrome at Juhu, a suburb of Bombay, and the scenes were taken with the valuable cooperation of the three Pilots, Messrs. Alton, Gormley and Cummings.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD.

—:o:—

SUSTAIN A LOSS OVER RS. 21,00,000

The 9th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the Company, Ballard Estate, Mr. Albert Raymond presiding. The meeting adopted the directors' report and audited statement of accounts. The accounts of the Company during the year of the report showed a loss of Rs. 21,07,773 which the directors attributed to the prolonged strike in the mill industry.

The meeting terminated after formal business had been transacted.

THANA'S NEW CITY FATHERS

—:o:—

SOME SURPRISES

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 19.

The triennial election of the Thana Municipality took place yesterday and the following candidates were declared as duly elected:—

WARD NO. 1.—Messrs. Y. V. Navalkar; Y. L. Nakwa; L. S. Tanpure; C. T. Ranadive and W. N. Ruikar.

WARD NO 2.—Messrs. S. M. Abhyankar; P. M. Lombar; Dr. T. Wales; V. L. Lokhande and R. B. Kharkar.

WARD NO. 3.—Messrs. M. S. Tanpure; Nilkanth, P. Agharkar; F. S. Patel; B. H. Taraporewala and D. M. Damle.

WARD NO. 4.—Messrs. E. J. Pereira, J. M. Remedius and G. B. Walavalkar.

WARD NO. 5.—Messrs. Karim Nazaralli and Shaikh Muss Usman.

WARD NO. 6.—Mr. D. K. Ambedkar.

Those who are acquainted with the civic life of Thana will not fail to notice some notable omissions in the above list of successful candidates. One would have expected the voters of Ward No. 3 to return Mr. V. R. Nachane to the Board. Mr. Nachane is a local pleader of nearly 10 years' standing, an editor of the local organ "Prativogi" and a man of acknowledged merit. Besides, he was also a legal adviser of the Thana Municipality. That such a candidate should fail does not redound to the credit of the voters of Ward No. 3. So also the failure of Mr. Rege; another pleader of repute, will be a great loss to the Municipality. One may not agree with Mr. Rege on all points, yet it cannot be denied that he is an indefatigable worker and as such his presence in the Municipality was desirable.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 18th May 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	2,80,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	1,500,000
Total	1,780,000

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OVERHAUL WHOLE POLICY

Land Revenue Assessment Should be Made Election Cry

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S VIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The hints that have gone forth regarding the tread of discussions at the Revenue Members' Conference and their tentative decision have provoked an attack from Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Bombay, who is a member of the Bombay Council and figured prominently during the Bardoli controversy. Mr. Munshi wishes to make the Revenue Policy an election cry at the next campaign. He says:

"The Revenue Members' Conference was on all reports a tame affair. It has met and dispersed and nothing is likely to come out of it. For sixty years and more the old Revenue Policy has been persisted in without taking note of the political and economic changes, the growing strength of public opinion and the increasing impoverishment of the ryots. The debates of the Bombay Council, for instance, for the last forty years are strewn with protests and remonstrances almost all unheeded against this policy. Even the present widespread agrarian discontent and its logical outcome, the Bardoli Satyagraha, have apparently not been enough to awaken a desire among the authorities to overhaul the whole policy. The Government of India have parted with the direct control and do not appear to be in a mood to do anything except give a grand parental hint. The Civilian Revenue Members by their very age and training are scarcely capable of courage and defiance of the red tape "istic" traditions necessary for a fresh outlook, and the Provincial Governor, I am afraid, prefers to go down to posterity as an inaugurator of an enlightened Revenue Policy when he can win easy immortality by naming a hospital or a club after himself. Public opinion concentrated intensively on the question can alone achieve a radical change. If a Council is dissolved a complete change can be made a principal issue on which to go to electorates. If not popular parties cannot more usefully spend the residue of its term in working for this change.

The Simon Commission or the Nehru Report involve, no doubt, greater issues but to relieve the agriculturists (more than eighty per cent. the population) from grip of existing revenue laws ought to be and is a political objective of the highest importance. The present Revenue Policy with minor changes is the one which was forged in the sixties of last century to supplant the "Chauth" collecting raids of pre-British rulers. Under it the District Officer is the little Grand Moghul of the District. The theory of landlordism is its basis. To speak particular of Bombay Revenue Code, and Revenue Jurisdiction Act with which I am more familar. Under this policy the Collector is the supreme authority to decide all questions of assessment and to enforce all terrible process of recovery. His action in theory is subject to the control of Government. In practice he is unfettered. The principles of assessment are left vague to let his discretion or whim to have free play and he can experiment with any theory so long as he brings in the required volume of assessment. The assessment is conducted as best as one can very often by a junior officer careering on horseback through half a dozen villages in a fine morning or may be, as was shown at any rate in Bardoli, by a venerable officer treating totals of a number of years' total.

The assessment so fixed is according a departmental myth.—I dare say not yet finally exploded by the Broomfield Committee—is infallible and any day more accurate than if a High Court were to decide it in the light of well defined principles and proved facts. Officially it is always dubbed, "just and generous" and given a proper tribunal it can always be proved to be based on wrong figures, speculative data and overestimated value. There is no appeal from this decision to any open tribunal and this assessment can be levied by processes which permit the Collector to put into operation activities, as was done in Bardodli, as terrifying and more far-reaching than 'Chauth' collecting raids of pre-British days. Under the powers given by the departmental rules, in Bardoli for instance, land of the value of three to four lakhs forfeited for revenue amounting to about Rs. 6,000 was under existing law disposed of for Rs. 11,000.

The Bill which I have introduced in the Bombay Council to modify the rigour of these processes will scarcely be passed into law unless a miracle happens, viz. The Bombay Government, happy in its compartmental control of the Council, takes the view that in these civilised times claim for land revenue—a claim of a civil nature—should only be enforced by those well-known, open and appealable processes by which private individuals recover crores of rupees every year though civil courts. Conditions more or less similar to Bombay prevail in almost all profinces Some attempts are made in the Punjab and the U. P. to make small changes, but, on the whole, the existing revenue laws are the same in all provinces except Bengal or Behar, contrived as they are to render the ryots helpless in order to secur the highest benefit for the supreme zemindar, the Revenue Department. An enlightened Fevenue Policy would usher the rule of law instead of the arbitrary rule of the executive discretion. Its essential features can easily be summarised:

(1) Land Revenue must be by statute recognized as a tax and not as rent.

(2) Principles of assessment must be clearly defined by statute.

(3) Assessment should be inquired into and fixed judicially, the assessment made by a revenue officer should be open to challenge by trial openly conducted by a land court consisting of the District budge and the Settlement Officer with the right of appeal to the High Court.

(4) Recovery of assessment should be by processes more akin to the execution of decrees by civil courts.

These proposals may, to the orthodox officers 'mind, appear rank heresy involving the downfall of the prestige or prospect of a lost dominion. To the normal mind it would appear that it is better to have well defined rights and obligations rather than mercy of an individual officer, however, considerate, to have self-respecting peasantry litigating its contested rights before an open tribunal rather than a helpless one nursing a deep discontent which the exercise of arbitrary executive power has engendered. The additional cost involved would be nothing compared to the cost of meeting or counteracting no-tax campaigns. But the only way to achieve this result is for the public men to create a strong public opinion to help, or compel if need be, the Provincial Governments to take immediate action in the right direction and force the parties in the Provincial Councils to make a complete overhauling of the Revenue Policy a live issue on which to fight the elections and for the Government of India by some violent gesture to throw the Revenue Members of the Provinces out or their self-complacent moods".

THE FAILURE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 6).

rule is concerned, beyond recognising the duties and obligations of the Paramount Power no suggestions have been made for the effective discharge of this duty. The position remains as it is during the last seventy years. The Committee endorse the view that the decision when to interfere must be left to the discretion of the Viceroy only and not even of the Governor-General-in-Council. The authors of the report seem to forget the manifold duties and the various preoccupations of this high functionary, namely, the Viceroy. How can he exercise superintendence, direction and control over the affairs of 70 millions of people scattered all over this vast continent? That the betterment of the position of seven crores of people should depend upon the sweet will of a single individual with no constitutional responsibility is hardly creditable to the traditions of British rule. The Committee have failed to realise the serious responsibility which the Paramount Power has to shoulder to prevent misrule and oppression in the States and on the proper discharge of which solely depend the contentment and well-being of the people of the Indian States.

(To Be Continued.)

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BARDOLI-CHORASI ENQUIRY REPORT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

without any check, scrutiny or verification; but if Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell were asked to make similar enquiries in other Talukas where the revision settlements have recently been introduced, they would find more or less the same results there too. It is therefore, obvious that the whole system is faulty and requires to be mended or ended as soon as possible both in the interest of the Government and the Governed. The Bombay Government used to rely on Mr. Anderson who was considered by them to be a great authority on land revenue. I personally know this gentlemen as an intelligent, hard-working and capable officer; but with all respect for him I must say that he was more or less a theorist and considered himself to be so great an expert on revenue matters that he was hardly prepared to listen to even reasonable arguments and views of others.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

Now, coming to the interpretation by the Enquiry Committee, of section 107 of Land Revenue Code it is admitted by the Committee that the section as it stands at present is very vague. It, therefore depends upon the caprice of the officers as to what interpretation should be put on the said section. Though the intention of the Legislature was to base assessment on the profits of agriculture to be arrived at by the direct method, owing to the vagueness of the Section 107, the revision settlements have so far been made on data, other than the one intended. It has been, on the other hand, the contention of the members of the Legislative Council to base the assessment on the net profits of cultivation as recommended by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee.

Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell are of opinion that there is no legal hindrance to take rentals as basis of assessment under section 107 of Land Revenue Code, as it at present stands because they contend that if rentals are properly checked and scrutinised, they are capable of indicating net profits of agriculture, and they go so far as to assert that the properly checked and scrutinised rentals can be the positive basis for Revision Assessment. I would not here try to discuss the legal aspect of the interpretation put forth by the Enquiry Officers; but from experience of rural agricultural life I must say that the rentals can surely neither be the direct method of arriving at the net profit of agriculture nor be indicative of net profit. The members of the Committee state that it is difficult to find out the profits of agriculture as the rates of labour in some cases vary at different places. If this is the case, it is more so as regards rentals also which vary not only in different parts of the Taluka but also in different parts of one and the same village.

MISLEADING METHOD.

If the members of the Committee consider it safe and proper to base Revision Assessment on rentals of two or three villages out of a group of 20 to 30. I cannot understand why this Government which is maintaining all kinds of records in details, should not be able to find out the net profit of cultivation of three or four villages to base the assessment of the whole group on. I consider this to be an equally, if not more easy and less misleading, method to arrive at the proper data for assessment. Rentals depend upon demand and supply while land revenue is primarily based on the yielding capacity of land. The profit of agriculture depends more or less on the yield. Looking to the social life, customs and economic condition of this country, there are several factors working in fixing the rents between the landlord and the tenants, and so I am not prepared to accept that the rentals, however properly scrutinised and checked will represent the net profits of agriculture. It may sound well in theory but in practice it is not so. I know of instances where the best land fetches less rents than the proportionately inferior land in the village. I know also of instances where lands are never leased and if at all, on a very insignificant scale. It is admitted that rentals generally depend upon demand and supply, and consequently it is probable that the rentals of soil of inferior quality might be higher than what would correspond with the productivity and if such rents are to be set up as a standard for other lands in the vicinity, the assessment cannot be said to be properly adjusted, and to have any relation to the net profits of agriculture.

The rental theory has been so much discussed in this country that I need not dilate on it at length here. Suffice it to say for the purpose of this article, that I cannot agree with the opinion of the Enquiry Officers that the rentals are true index to net profit and that they are the positive basis of assessment. Apart from other considerations, I very much doubt whether it would be possible in the practical assessment of revenue from taluka to taluka to have the same care and diligence bestowed on checking, scrutinising, accepting, discarding and rejecting the rentals as has been suggested by the Committee. I maintain, therefore, that if any one finds it difficult and vague to ascertain the net profit of cuthivation it is more difficult and vague to find out real economic rents; and hence the profit of agriculture should be the proper basis for assessment and Government should create a machinery, if there is none at present, to find out net profit of agriculture in three or four representative villages in each group of the taluka.

GROUPING OF VILLAGES.

Now, as regards the grouping of villages recommended by the Enquiry Committee I may say that they are arranged more systematically than those by Messrs. Jayaker and Anderson. The Enquiry Committee seems to have taken into consideration the homogeneity of the tract; but I am not prepared to say that the groupings recommended by the Committee are altogether free from defects. I will cite here one or two instances out of many. Take one instance of the village of Delavda in the Chorasi Taluka. It has been raised to group No. II from III in order to bring it in line with Dindoli, which has been lowered from Group No. I to II. I do not see any ground for raising the group of the village Delavda particularly when the adjoining villages, viz., Sania, Gangava, Bohni, and Khambasala are put in Group No. III. As a matter of fact, all the above six villages constitute one homogeneous tract and so Delavda and Dindoli should have been put in Group No. III along with the rest.

Again take the instance of the village Tajpur in Bardoli Taluka which has been brought down to Group No. II while Sahapur is retained in Group No. I though they are in the same line and homogeneous tract. Such instances can be multiplated in any number both in Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas and the Valod Mahal.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.

Now, coming to the enhancement recommended by the Enquiry Committee, viz., 6 and 5.24 per cent in Bardoli and Chorasi Taluka, respectively, it must be stated that this enhancement, however moderate it may be, is not warranted by profits of agriculture, a consideration of which would lead to not any enhancement whatsoever but to some reduction. The members of the Committee, however, it seems, have based the assessment on rentals scrutinised and checked according to their discretion.

There is another flaw in their recommendations that no definite statement has been made as to the percentage of rentals they have taken into consideration in recommending the enhancement and in the absence of such a statement it is very difficult to ascertain how far the enhanced assessment is justified.

Looking to the high maximum rates of assessment prevailing in Bardoli and Chorasi more especially in the latter where it is the highest in the Presidency, one would have thought that there was a strong case for reduction, rather than for enhancement.

LANDS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Committee have proposal reclassification of soils in Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas because in Chorasi Taluka they have found that the 'Jirayat' land has been classified as 'Bagayat' land and some of the ordinary lands are paying assessment much higher than the maximum fixed. In Bardoli some of the lands used as grass land is paying the assessment of the new 'Kyari' land. Some specific instances of this nature have been quoted in the report and it is hoped that Government would take immediate steps to give effect to their recommendations and thereby to remove existing anomalies.

OVERHAUL THE REVENUE POLICY.

Even if this report has not done anything else, it has rendered a great service both to the people and Government not only in this Presidency but in the whole of India by drawing their attention to the flaws and defects in the present system of Revenue administration and to the necessity of revising and amending it as soon as possible. I hope the conference of the Provincial Revenue Members sitting at Simla will take up this matter in right earnest and take concrete steps to overhaul the whole system of Land Revenue. The Legislature should also see that the existing injustice and anomalies like those referred to in the report are not allowed to continue any longer. There is a strong feeling among the people on this matter and it is both in the interest of the people and the Government that the land revenue policy is placed on a satifactory basis.

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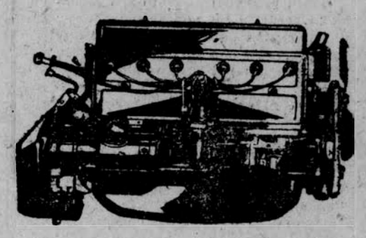

Chevrolet's new six-cylinder fully enclosed valve-in-head engine which gives 32% more power.

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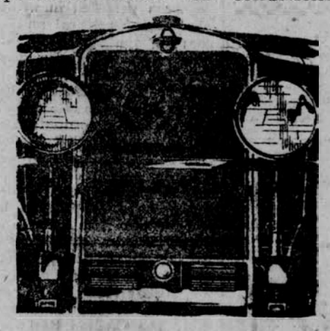

A new chromium plated radiator lamp standards and rims, one piece full crown fenders and new two-beam headlamps are standard features on the Outstanding Chevrolet.

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There are also provided such costly car features as two-beam headlamps with toe button control for "dimming", new type cooling thermostat, semi-automatic spark control, theft proof electrolock, waterproof spark coil construction beneath the cowl, larger shielded safety petrol tank in rear, improved differential lubrication and an accelerator foot-rest which eliminates fatigue on long runs.

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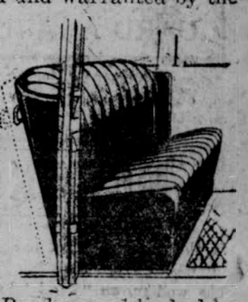

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ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE

Mr Srinivasa Iyengar's Statement.

INTERPRETATION OF CALCUTTA RESOLUTION

MADRAS, May 20.

The adjourned meeting of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was held this morning at the Mahajans Sabha Hall, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar presiding.

A rider was added to the resolution passed by the Committee at Madura regarding the question of the acceptance of office to the effeyt that special emerbency in which acceptance of offic office to the effect that special emergency in which acceptance of office is to be decided upon be determined by a special meeting of the Provincial Congress Cemmittee and the same cannot be ultimately disposed og by the Congress Council Party after the ensuing elections. A motion to rescind the entire resolution regarding acceptance of office was rejected.

ELECTION BOARD FORMED.

The meetisg constituted an Election Poard to selecf candidates for the ensuing elections, consisting of Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, C.N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Satyamurthi, Marudavanam Pillai, C. Rajagopalachari, and P. Venkataramgam Naidu.

The Committee also sanctioned Rs. 500 for the conduct of Singaravelu Chettiar -Mukundalal Sircar 'conspiracy'' case appeal in the High Court.

MR. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT.

"I believe in trying political experiments for a number of years, but I don't believe in sticksg to them in a province in which they have proved to be absolute failures," said Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement which he read at the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee meeting to-day.

Continuing, he said: "In this province our experiment has proved to be a disastrous failure and the party which was wholly defeated in 1926 has come back into greater power as anti-national and reactionary ministry. The suggestion as to change of policy has been made only with reference to the conditions of the province. Perhaps, in Bombay and the Punjab conditions are similar, but I cannot be certain. In the Assembly where there is no question of office, some sort of fight for Swaraj however uncertain, can now and then be put up and the old pledge of non-office may be renewed in a province like Madras where is a strong and well organised party in office. The fight between the Congress Party and bureaucracy is prevented by the interposition of that party and it becomes a mere party fight sometimes only a personal fight and not national fight for Swaraj whereas in Bengal cohesion does not exist amongst Ministerialists. The latter fall by their own jealousies and the Congress Party fortunately guests the credit. No fight for Swaraj can be carried on in this province unless this solid Indian wall that protects the alien Government is removed and expedients have naturally to be adopted from time to time for the purpose of enabling the Congress Party to come to grips directly with the bureaucracy."

AN INGENIOUS INTERPRETATION.

Explaining the "fancied inconsistency" of independence people working for office. he says: "My answer is that the compromise suggested by following upon the compromise at Calcutta is that there should be two schools or parties in the Congress working with perfect understanding one consisting of those who like myself, are pledged to work for independence and who should therefore be pledged to non-acceptance of office and the second of those who are for the present content with Dominion Status even if their goal is independence who may be given freedom to decide in each province according to its conditions and circumstances as to what exactly they should do in each province after the forthcoming elections. subject to the general constructive programme of the Congress."

DISOBEDIENCE.

DISOBEDENCE.

Speaking for hmiself Mr. Iyengar proceeded: "If there has been earlier rejection of the All-Parties constitution within the meaning of the Calcutta resolution we should start non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience forthwith. I agree the country is not ripe for it now and will not be ripe for it next year either."

Proceeding he says: "If we really mean business and adhere to the Calcutta resolution, I do not see why we should not boycott the council. We cannot deceive ourselves by saying the Government is going to accept the All-Parties constitution by the end of the year. If Justice cum-Ministerialist Party in this province accept the Nehru Constitution and agree to boycott the further stages of the Simon Commission and agree to non-acceptance of office till the National Demand is fulfilled there is no necessity at all for any future Congress Party to have freedom to decide as to the policy they should pursue?"—Free Press.

A QUESTION FOR A. I. C. C. TO CONSIDER

MADRAS, May 20.

Commenting on the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's decision The "Hindu" writes the All-India Congress Committee will have to face the situation that has been created in all its bearing and devise an active programme of work in the country as well as a sound programme for elections with which Congressmen may go to the country with renewed faith and vigour.—Free Press.

CHINA REPEATS HISTORY

TRUTH ABOUT PRESENT CIVIL WAR

AMERICAN PARALLEL CITED

The Shanghai correspondent of "New India" writes:—

Rapid developments have followed upon the declaration of war by the National Government against the Wuhan faction. Hankow has fallen before the victorious onslaught of the Nationalist troops under the personal leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek. General Feng Yu-hsiang, the so.called Christian General, is moving troops to the support of General Chiang Kai-shek, and General Yen Shih-shan, erstwhile Governor of the former "model" Province of Shansi, has declared his intention to support the Nationalist Government in its endeavor to unify the country by the alimination of all hostile groups. The co-operation seemingly in existence between the three most popular and powerful lenders in China should make the prolongation of civil war an impossibility, so that the next few days, it may be hoped, will see the entire collapse of the attempt to plunge the country once more into the maelstrom of civil strife. General Li Chi-sum, the Cantonese General whose rumoured execution was instrumental in drawing the Kwangtung armies into the fight, is said to be alive and well, albeit kept in close custody; this welcome news has gone far to still the growing animosity of the South.

Mr. C. Y. Meng, a well-known Chinese journalist, writing in the current issue of the "China Weekly Review," exhorts foreign observers to refrain from hostile criticism of the present chaos in China, and points them to an examination of the parallel condition of affairs existing in the United States after the Declaration of Independence, when the country was engaged in a period of struggle between parties tavouring "the centralization and decentralization of authorities." As he reminds his readers, internal struggles continued to divide the country long after the war against England was won. Fortunately, the Federalist Party emerged triumphantly from the struggle, and a strong Centralized Government was adopted to the great benefit of America's subsequent growth.

The present clash in China between the Central Government and the Wuhan faction should be viewed not as an ordinary civil war, but as a struggle between "the centralization and the decentralization of authorities". In past years, Mr. Meng reminds his readers, though China adopted a Republican form of Government it was in fact a Confederation, for each Tuchun (Provincial Governor) was master of his own Province, levying in many instances his own taxes, frequently entering into direct diplomatic negotiations with the representatives of foreign countries on their own account, and behaving in innumerable ways as though the "writ" of Peking (the capital of the then Central Government) was to them of no more importance than a piece of waste-paper.

It is the firm intention of the Kuomingtang Government to enforce recognition of the supreme authority of Nanking in all the Provinces, and to bring the whole country under unified control. The Period of Politicial Tutelage, which, according to the programme laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should follow the termination of the Period of Military Control, must witness the establishment of a strong Centralized Government before China can enter upon the third and last period outlined by the departed leader, that which he named the Period of Constitutional Government.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL ARODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expere in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

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TESTIMONIALS.

LIFE READING.

Rewarded and titled "Jotish Nethirani" by Sri Jagath Guru Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam, Kumbakonam.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The deleneation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T.'S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 22 1929

"ID" PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

—:o:—

Perfect cordiality prevails everywhere

NORMAL BUSINESS IN DELHI

DELHI, May 20.

The first day of Bakr-Id opened here this morning in a normal atmosphere. A record number of Mussalmans said their Id prayers at Idgah and also outside Mori Gate and in Tisha Zari. A large number of Hindu shops were open where business was normal but cloth and grain markets are partially closed.—A. P.

SECOND DAY

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, May 21.

The second day of Bakr-Id commenced here in an atmosphere of peace and quietness. It is to-day that cows are led to the slaughter house and this will be done through certain streets of Delhi. Four cows each were led from Nahar Sadaatkhan and Masjid Tahaewarkhan under the supervision of Mr. Sohanlal Secretary of the Municipality, and a Magistrate First Class. Similarly twelve cows were led through Pahari Dheraj where Mr. Lee, Deputy Commissioner with other civil and military officials, was present. Two armoured cars have also been posted as a precautionary measure at the entrance to Pahari Dehraj.

In contrast with previous years military is not stationed along any of the routes through which cows will be led and the arrangements have been entirely left to the police. The idea is to restore normal conditions in the city so that in the years to come the passage of cows will be carried out without recourse to extraordinary precautions. A detachment of British infantry and Indian cavalry and seven armoured cars are however kept in reserve at the Town Hall from where infantry and armoured cars are patrolling the town in batches. The passage of cows was made without any untoward incident.

The Hindus are observing partial hartal. The majority of the shops however are open and business is normal.—A. P.

BAN ON ARMS AND LATHIS

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 20.

Id passed off peacefully here. The local authorities promulgated Section 144 yesterday as a precautionary measure. Arms and lathies were prohibited till the 22nd. Some applications for cow sacrifices at new places were presented but they were rejected by the authorities. Armed and mounted police are stationed at important places, and the Hon. Mr. E. Baring Joint Magistrate, is supervising things personally. Mr. Edye, District Magistrate is very keen on maintaining peace in the town.—Free Press.

PERFECT CORDIALITY IN LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE May 20.

The followers of the Faithful in their thousands offered Id prayers at Badshahi Mosque and other places in the city this morning. Attired in their best, they passed the whole day in merriment and visiting friends. Perfect cordiality prevails and nothing untowards has so far been reported. Usual police arrangements have been made.—Free Press.

QUIET AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

Bakr-Id passed off quietly here. —A. P.

AT CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Id passed off amidst scenes of great cordiality. It was an imposing sight to see ten thousand Moslems who offered prayers this morning on the maidans and many more in different parts of the city. Moslems in new attire spent the day in joy rides and merry-making. No untoward incident happened. There were elaborate arrangements.—Free Press.

ID IN LONDON

—:o:—

LONDON May 20.

The Maharaja of Burdwan presided at the Id festival in a London mosque. Mrs. Naidu was also present and described herself as an honorary Moslem. Lord Headley presided at Woking mosque.

Celebrations of Idulazha at Woking was attended by large Moslem congregations.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE

—:o:—

SATISFACTORY END

LONDON, May 20.

A cable from Mecca states that the pilgrimage has ended most satisfactorily and that public health is splendid.—Reuter.

AT CAWNPORE

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, May 21.

Bakr-Id passed off peacefully yesterday. The Police under the lead of Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Husain, the City Kotwali, were very vigilant and nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

PEACEFUL "ID" IN PESHAWAR

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 21.

Id passed off peacefully. The acute slackness of business due to troubles in Kabul and the non-arrival of dumbas (Sheep) from Turkistan, account for the unusually large number of cows sacrificed this year.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

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Poona, May 21.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Deccan Sabha of Poona held yesterday, Right Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri was elected President in succession to the late Sir Hormusji Wadia.—A. P.

Poona, May 21.—It is understood that Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., C.I.E., President of the Servants of India Society, has been offered and has accepted a seat on the Central Agricultural Research Council and Central Committee connected with the forthcoming Banking enquiry.—A. P.

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CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

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British Parties and India

"PRAVDA'S" OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS

MOSCOW, May 20.

"Pravda" in the course of an editorial refers to the conspiracy of silence maintained by all British Parties regarding the Indian situation and adds that the British Government is mobilising reactionary elements in India, massing at the same time large naval, land and air forces and carrying on propaganda among border tribes. The paper concludes that the fact not even Mr. Phllip Snowden has protested against the systmatic strangling of India reveals the strength of the united front shown by imperialist agents.—Freee Press.

Council of Administration for Cochin State

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MADRAS, May 20.

The Trichur correspondent of the Hindu says a strong rumour appearing to have emanated from responsible quarters has it that a Council of Administration is to be set up in Cochin to help His Highness the Maharajah.—Free Pree Press.

FORTHCOMING HONOURS LIST

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PESHAWAR, May 21.

The Honours list of June 3rd, is expected to contain good titles for members of the British Legation in Kabul. Among Indians, Shiakh Mahbulikhan, Oriental Secretary, will get the title of Nawab, and Khansahib Jahanir Khan, British Consul at Jalalabad, will become Khan Bahadur.—Free Press.

AGREEMENT AT LAST!

—:o:—

The Reparations Muddle

AMERICA READY TO REDUCE CLAIM

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts, tired but smiling, emerged to-night from the longest sitting of the Conference, which has now practically reached an agreement regarding the German reservations and distribution of reparations among the creditors. At the same time, the American Embassy has announced the United States Government's readiness to reduce American claim for expenses of the Army of occupation by ten per cent.—Reuter.

Shaukat Usmani Sends Message to Spen Valley Voters

END EXPLOITATION: ESTABLISH SOCIALISM

—:o:—

Record Nominations for Parliamentary Elections

LONDON, May 20.

Nominations total 1,724 which is record for British Parliamentary elections.

They consist of 588 Conservatives, 570 Labour, 510 Liberals, 25 Communists and 31 of other parties. Women of all parties total 68.—Reuter.

IRISH NATIONALISTS

—:o:—

3 CANDIDATES GET WALK OVER

Over 1,700 candidates are being nominated to-day for the Parliamentary elections. Very few are unopposed.

Government at present has a majority of one, according to the complete list of seven unopposed returns to the House of Commons, consisting of four. There were 32 unopposed returns in 1924.

The Conservative unopposed returns are Capt. L. A. Fitzroy (Speaker) Commodore H. D. King (Secretary), Mines Department) Colonel T. Sinclair and Major Ronald Ross (London-derry).

The Nationalists returned unopposed are Mr. Joseph Devlin, Mr. T. J. Harbison (Fermanagh and Tyrone) and Mr. O'Connor.

This is the first time since the establishment of the Irish Free State that the Nationalist Party of Ireland is represented in the Imperial House of Commons.—Reuter.

MR. USMANI'S APPEAL TO SPEN VALLEY ELECTORS

LONDON, May 19.

The election address issued on behalf of Mr. Shaukat Usmani, descried as "Indian workers candidate", to the electors of Spen Valley explains his inability to be present personally as he is "a victim of British Imperialist Terrorism". It proceeds to summarise his career including his imprisonment in India and appeal to the electors not to remain indifferent to the slavery of Indian workers, the worst features of whose working and living conditions are set forth. It links up British capitalism in India with the lot of workers here "who can never be free while India is under British rule." The address concludes with a violent attack on the Simon Commission and the Labour party whom it charges with identifying itself with the Imperial persecution of India. Mr. Usmani's candidature is endorsed by the British Communist party.—Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON DENOUNCED

MEERUT, May 20.

Shaukat Usmani has sent a cable to the electors of Spen Valley from Dehra Dun, stating 'inter alia':

"My imprisonment hinders my issuing a manifesto to the electors. Remember that Sir John Simon represents an Imperialist, predatory force, exploiting the masses, strangling your general strike and rivetting the chains of slevery on India. The masses hate the Simon Commission. India is rich materially, but exploitation renders the masses poor and illiterate. Imperialism enacts the Public Safety Ordinance, cutting international connections. The Trade Disputes Bill is a blow to internal organisation. Exploitation recognised no race. The solution of unemployment is impossible until colonial exploitation ceases and Socialism is established. Expose the Labour Party and the Labour Government, which enacted the Ordinance, casting 200 persons into prison, and launched the Cawnpore case".—A. P.

BATTERSEA INCIDENT

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Saunders, Labour candidate for North Battersea, refused after nominations for the general election now in progress for all constituencies to shake hands with the Communist candidate, Mr. Saklatvala.—Free Press.

THUS FAR AND NO FURTHER

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RAISE INDIAN'S PURCHASING POWER BY A PENNY A WEEK SAYS SNOWDE

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Phillip Snowden, speaking at Springfield, stated that Great Britain's export problem depended on raising the purchasing power of the backward peoples. The Tories did nothing in that direction, content with doing nothing but wave the Union Jack and talk of the Dominions. If the purchasing power of the Indians were raised by a penny weekly they would take 60 millions worth of Lancashire goods leaving no spindle or loom idle.

Indians were poor because they did not tproduce, the chief reason being they had not the necessary agricultural implements. Let them have steel ploughs and motor tractors. Let the Government of India with financial support of England carry out the great irrigational projects that would raise the purchasing power of 300 millions not by a penny weekly but by shillings weekly.—Fres Press Beam Service.

LADY ASTOR'S HOOTED

—:o:—

A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE'S SLINGING RETORT

LONDON. May 21.

Lady Astor mocked at Mr. Westwood, a Socialist who was filing his nomination paper saying: "The Liberals are going to give you the seat whereupon Mr. Westwood retorted: "Don't lose your temper though you are going to lose your seat." The crowd hooted Lady Astor exciting her and singing the Red Flag. Lady Astor retorted singing the National Anthem when rushed a Socialist supporter whose hat was knocked off and the police intervened.—Free Press Beam Service.

LORD ROSEBERY DEAD

Passing Away of a Great Victorian

The death has occurred of Lord Rosebury.—Reuter.

Amongst the eminent British statesmen of modern times none exhibited a more puzzling and fascinating career than Lord Rosebery. He began life as an ardent Radical partisan, and though he never renounced the name of a Liberal, served his connection with the party in the hour of its greatest need.

BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, was a Londoner by birth, and grandson of the fourth earl. He was born on May 7th 1847 at Charles Street, Berkeley Square. His father Lord Dalmney sat in the House of Commons from 1832 to 1847, and was Lord of the Admiralty in the Melbourne administration of 1835—41. Lord Dalmney died when the future earl was only 4 years old. He was Liberal in politics, posessed of considerable literary tastes.

Lord Rosebery's first appearance in political agairs was in 1871, when on the 9th Feb. he seconded the Address in the House of Lords.

His conspicuous ability, which had already attracted the notice of Mr. Gladstone, soon made him one of the most prominent men in Scotland, to the interests of which he was always most devoutedly attached.

Lord Rosebery's Parliamentary reputation may be dated from his speech in defence of horse racing, delivered on Feb. 20th 1873 in the House of Lords, when he moved for a royal commission on the condition of horse breeding in this country, the ultimate result of which was the abrogation of the tax on horses. As to the attempts to abolish gambling by putting down racing, he declared it was like trying to abolish rain by suppressing the gutters.

In August 1881 Lord Rosebery however accepted a minor office becoming Under-Secretary to the Home Department in succession to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Courtney, who became Colonial Secretary. It cannot be questioned that Lord Rosebery's career suffered immensely from the fact that he never sat in the Commons and the mere circumstance of his being doomed to sit in the Lords led to many untoward incidents in his political life.

Later, released from office Lord Rosebery, accompanied by his wife, made a tour round the world. Travelling by way of America they arrived in Australia towards the close of 1883 and visited the chief towns of the various colonies. The visit focussed his attention on the dream ofo Imperial Federation.

REFORM OF LORDS.

In the 1884 session he achieved great notoriety in advocating the reform of the House of Lords, and seeking the Peers, then most unpopular in the country owing to their opposition to the Franchise Bill, to put their own house in order. The subject of the House of Lords always interested him greatly and he again and again reverted to the necessity of reform in later years.

In February 1885 Lord Rosebery again joined the Gladstone Administration, this time as First Commissioner of Works and Lord Privy Seal with a seat in the Cabinet. It was an act of courageous sympathy to join at such a moment when the Government had excited the greatest unpopularity owing to the fall of Khartoum, especially as Lord Rosebery was hardly at one with Mr. Gladstone's policy in regard to Egypt. His first experience as a Cabinet Minister were however shortlived. At the General Election of 1885 he carried through with Mr. Gladstone another great Midlothian triumph.

AS FOREIGN SECRETARY.

When Mr. Gladstone's third Government was formed in 1886 Lord Rosebery, after some apparent hesitation, was appointed Foreign Secretary. In regard to Ireland, which then occupied the attention of the Cabinet, it was thought Lord Rosebery was not very keen on Home Rule. He had but a brief spell at the Foreign Office in 1886, but during that period he acted with the powers in insisting upon the disarmament of Greece, which desired to attack Turkey. He also had to deal with questions relating to Khartoum, the New Hebrides and Burma, and concluded a commercial treaty with Spain.

In opposition from 1886 to 1892 Lord Rosebery's reputation steadily grewn and as early as 1887 his claims to be future leader of the Liberal party were being canvassed. His town house in Berkeley Square became the rallying point of the Gladstonian party, and his services to London as first Chairman of the L. C. C. endeared his name to the people of the Metropolis. In May 1888, he presented the People's Palace in the Mile End Road with a large swimming bath which cost £2,500. The establishment of the L. C. C. in 1889 was a tremendous experiment in Lord Rosebery's eyes. Himself a Londoner he felt the fascination of the metropolis as a field for administrative work.

QUESTION OF UGANDA.

As Foreign Secretary from 1892 to 1895 Lord Rosebery did not wholly please the more Radical section of the Liberal Party, his views being generally regarded as too Conservative and on the question of Uganda, over which a British Protectorate was proclaimed in April 1894, it is known that the Cabinet were sharply divided. There were difficulties with the Khedive in the beginning of 1893 which required firm handling, and delicate questions in regard to Siam and France gave the Foreign Secretary a deal of trouble. Far Eastern problems arising out of the Chino-Japanese War also taxed the resources of the British Minister who refused to join the Powers in coercing the Japanese as to the terms of peace in 1895.

AFTER GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

In March 1894, on the final retirement of Mr. Gladstone the appointment of Lord Rosebery as his successor in the office of Prime Minister was on the whole favourably received. On grounds of seniority and long service to the Party the claims of Sir William Harcout and Lord Spencer for the post were undeniable and amongst the Radical section led by Mr. Labouchere protests were raised, chiefly by reason of the fact that Lord Rosebery was a Peer. It savoured indeed of irony that at a time when the House of Lords was flouting the democracy that a member of that house should be chosen to lead the campaign against them and an ominous beginning of his administration was made by the defeat of the Government on the Address. By 147 votes to 145 an amendment moved by Mr. Labouchere condemning the veto of the Lords was carried.

His administration lasted long enough however to carry two far-reaching reforms, the Death Duties of Sir William Harcourt's Budget of 1894 and the Parish Councils Bill. During the spring of 1895 he had a serious attack of influenza and sleeplessness again troubled him, and this indisposition no doubt contributed to that feeling of relief with which he gave up the seals of office.

RETIREMENT.

For years after his retirement Lord Rosebery was being urged to return to active political life, but in a letter to the City Liberal Club he said he would "never voluntarily return." Two days later however he addressed a meeting of the same club when he startled and irritated the Liberals, whilst delighting the Unionists, by declaring that the Cabinets of 1880-5 and of 1886 were more divided on foreign and Imperial questions than with the question of Ireland.

In addition to the political appointments also innumerable distinctions were held by him. He received the freedom of Edinburgh in 1883, and since that time of many English and Scottish boroughs. The Garter was conferred upon him in 1892 and he was a Knight of the Thistle. He was Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgow since 1873, and of Midlothian from 1884; Hon. Col. 8th Battn. Royal Scots since 1874; member of Scottish Education Council 1881. In 1884 he was elected Hon. Student of his old college, Christ Church: Oxford. Three Scottish Universities elected him Lord Rector, namely Aberdeen 1878, Edinburgh 1882; Glasgow 1899; and he was an Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, F. R. S., and F.S.A.

BENGAL'S "NO" TO MADRAS "REBELS"

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NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, May 21.

At an emergent meeting to-day of the Executive Council, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee put on record its considered opinion that the date fixed by the Calcutta Congress for adoption of the Nehru Report by the British Government viz. December, 31, 1929, must be maintained and that Congressmen should on no account accept any office in the legislatures, except that of President until the National Demand is satisfied and that provinces should have autonomy in matters not affecting the basic principles of the Congress and should have liberty to come to such arrangements as may be considered necessary with reference to the position in the country in contesting the elections and associating other parties with them in the work before the legislature, provided in doing so they will not transgress the principles or the programme laid down by the Congress.—Free Press.